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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resources for 2015 for 11 special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General.

The proposed resources for 2015 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $37,312,300 (net of staff assessment). After taking into account the estimated balance of $3,395,800 expected to remain unencumbered at the end of 2014, the additional amount being sought for the 11 missions amounts to $33,916,500.

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I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2015 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $37,312,300 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 below allows for a comparison between the proposed resources for 2015 and the requirements for 2014 as approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 68/247 A and 68/280 and after considering the reports of the Secretary-General (A/68/327/Add.1, Add.6 and Add.11), and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/68/7/Add.10 and Add.27).

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net[a]*	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 338.6	1 155.3	183.3	1 161.0	977.7	–	(177.6)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	3 388.4	2 976.1	412.3	3 183.3	2 771.0	12.0	(205.1)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 435.6	2 173.8	261.8	2 171.0	1 909.2	–	(264.6)
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	657.6	572.5	85.1	586.8	501.7	–	(70.8)
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	723.6	580.0	143.6	654.3	510.7	–	(69.3)
United Nation Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	2 193.1	2 107.7	85.4	2 042.6	1 957.2	–	(150.5)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	12 644.5	11 151.0	1 493.5	11 871.1	10 377.6	54.5	(773.4)
Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan	1 672.7	1 345.3	327.4	1 319.5	992.1	19.5	(353.2)
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen	5 362.0	5 192.1	169.9	5 352.3	5 182.4	2.0	(9.7)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel	3 323.4	2 855.6	467.8	3 987.7	3 519.9	23.5	664.3
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region	4 376.8	4 611.1	(234.3)	4 982.7	5 217.0	11.5	605.9
Total	**38 116.3**	**34 720.5**	**3 395.8**	**37 312.3**	**33 916.5**	**123.0**	**(804.0)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

II. Special political missions

A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar

($1,161,000)

Background, mandate and objective

2. On 27 December 2013, the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/242 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights, the transition to democracy and the national reconciliation process with the Government and the people of Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, including democracy and human rights groups, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in that regard. At the request and on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Special Adviser has continued to work towards the implementation of the good offices mandate for Myanmar, including by engaging with all stakeholders concerned within and outside the country.

3. The ongoing reform process in Myanmar has required the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser to continue to implement the mandate of the good offices through comprehensive engagement with the Myanmar authorities and other relevant stakeholders. Engagement in the political, humanitarian and socioeconomic areas has also continued for advancing the objectives of the good offices mandate. In engaging with the Myanmar authorities and other relevant stakeholders, the Special Adviser has sought progress in five areas:

(a) Encouragement to the Myanmar authorities to continue to pursue the path of the reform process and in doing so, engage more openly with the international community;

(b) Supporting and strengthening the work of the Union Peace-making Work Committee (Government) and the Nationwide Ceasefire Coordination Team (armed ethnic groups) at a final and critical stage of national reconciliation, including the participation of the Special Adviser in important meetings relating to the process as an official observer on behalf of the United Nations;

(c) Assistance in the efforts being made to restore peace and communal harmony and create conditions for improving the lives of the people living in Rakhine, in particular the Rohingya people, from a humanitarian, political and socioeconomic perspective;

(d) The facilitation of multilateral support to improve socioeconomic conditions in Myanmar through strengthening the partnership between the United Nations and Myanmar;

(e) A more regularized pattern of engagement and cooperation between Myanmar and the United Nations system as a whole through the good offices process.

4. The Secretary-General and his Special Adviser continued to engage closely with the Member States concerned, including regional and donor countries, to make continued progress on long-standing issues and new challenges that arose in 2013 and 2014, with a particular reference to the efforts being made towards reconciliation among ethnic groups and bridging the divide between Buddhists and

Muslims, especially in the context of the situation in Rakhine. In addition to participating in several bilateral meetings in New York and Myanmar, the Special Adviser gave a briefing on 17 April 2014 to the Security Council, at its request, on the overall situation in Myanmar. Following the decision of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Myanmar to reconfigure the Group in light of the new engagement of Myanmar with the international community, the Secretary-General convened the first meeting of the Partnership Group on 25 April 2014, which was attended by a delegation from Myanmar headed by U Khin Yi, Minister for Immigration and Population Affairs.

Cooperation with other entities

5. In implementing the good offices mandate, the Special Adviser and his Office have consulted and cooperated actively and closely with the Department of Political Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar. Cooperation was also extended to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Resident Coordinator and the country team in Yangon, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other entities of the United Nations system. The Special Adviser has continued the established practice of consulting with the country team when visiting Myanmar. He also consults regularly with senior United Nations officials and entities to ensure system-wide coherence and coordination. In line with those efforts, the Special Adviser has helped to establish and participated as a co-Chair in the newly created Inter-Agency Task Force, which was convened in New York and meets monthly. The forum was established to discuss key issues, including the coordinated decision-making mechanism on the support the country team would need from Headquarters to address the different challenges in the country in an effective way. The Office of the Special Adviser continues to maintain an office in Myanmar, funded through extrabudgetary resources, which is administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Office is actively working in the area of national reconciliation by holding regular consultations with the stakeholders concerned.

Performance information

6. Progress towards achieving the main aspects of the mandate has been made, namely in the areas of national reconciliation, political reforms and democratization, human rights and the improvement of socioeconomic conditions.

7. With respect to national reconciliation, progress has continued towards achieving sustainable peace in various regions of Myanmar. Negotiations with various ethnic groups continued in 2014 with progress reflected in terms of more cohesion in, and direction of, the dialogue. The latest discussions between the Government and the ethnic groups in April and May 2014 focused on negotiating a nationwide ceasefire accord. Crucial differences remain and further discussions will take place. The agreed text will be presented to all parties for ratification. By remaining in contact with the stakeholders and timely messaging, where required, the Office of the Special Adviser has continued to facilitate the process. During the

reporting period, the Special Adviser visited Myanmar five times to discuss the situation with all stakeholders at this final and critical stage. In January 2014, he visited Chiang Mai in Thailand and Myanmar and met with representatives of the Nationwide Ceasefire Coordination Team. Visits were also undertaken to Myanmar in March-April, June, July and August 2014 to continue working on the national reconciliation process. The Special Adviser also attended talks related to the process as an official observer on behalf of the United Nations.

8. In the areas of democratization and political reforms, the Constitutional Review Joint Committee, consisting of members of 20 political parties and representatives of the military, submitted its report to the parliament on 31 January 2014. To carry the process forward, the 31-member Organizing Implementation Committee for the Amendment of the Constitution, chaired by the Deputy Speaker of the Union Parliament, U Nanda Kyaw Swa, was established. The Special Adviser will continue to follow, monitor and assess developments in line with the mandate.

9. The situation in Rakhine and frequent bouts of violence remain a matter of heightened concern for the international community and threaten the overall reform process in Myanmar. Frequent reports of violence, including an attack on the assets of the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations in Sittwe on 27 March 2014, have shown the danger to humanitarian aid workers. Mindful of security considerations in Myanmar, on 30 March 2014 the Secretary-General spoke with President Thein Sein and underlined that, rather than downscaling its presence, the United Nations would increase its presence in Rakhine. In his interactions with the Government of Myanmar, the Special Adviser emphasized that increased access and better assurances for travel authorizations were required for humanitarian aid workers and that steps would have to be taken by the authorities to protect local staff in Rakhine. He also pressed the authorities to facilitate the return of Médecins Sans Frontières to Rakhine following the outcry in the wake of the Maungdaw incident. In March 2014 in Nay Pyi Taw, the Special Adviser was informed that the Government had held constructive discussions during the recent visit by the International President of Médecins Sans Frontières. In July 2014, a decision was taken by the President to allow the organization back in to Rakhine. Simultaneously, the Special Adviser has been engaging with various stakeholders, including Government and community leaders, to urge that concerted action be taken to promote social cohesion and dialogue between the two communities at various levels. He has also urged the authorities to take strong action against hate literature and speech. Both publicly and in private consultations with the authorities, the Special Adviser has repeatedly stressed the need for the Government to be more proactive in addressing the political, social and economic discrimination being faced by the Rohingya community.

10. In 2014, the Ministry of Immigration and Population conducted its first ever census since 1983. As President Thein Sein had requested the Secretary-General in November 2011 for United Nations assistance in the conduct of the census, UNFPA provided technical assistance to the Government for more than two years in preparation for the census. The Office of the Special Adviser facilitated the cooperation between UNFPA and the Government, while also attending some important meetings held on the issue in Myanmar. The census was held in March and April 2014 and was completed successfully across the country, apart from in Rakhine and parts of Kachin. The Special Adviser was in Myanmar when the census started. Some of the negative developments in Rakhine, such as the attack on the

assets of the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations in Sittwe, were seen as related to the impending census. Under those difficult circumstances, the Special Adviser engaged closely on the subject with the relevant officials to assess the situation and kept them apprised of international concerns. While expressing concern over the last-minute shift in the position of the Government to prohibit self-identification of ethnicity for Rohingyas in Rakhine, the Special Adviser urged UNFPA to be forward-looking, given the decision of the Government to conduct the census at this juncture and bearing in mind how important the data available from the census would be for Myanmar policymakers and international agencies working in the field of development, especially in the areas of education, health care, housing and transport. The Special Adviser emphasized the need for UNFPA and donors to work constructively with the Government to find a way to achieve an optimal outcome to the exercise.

Planning assumptions for 2015

11. The three-pillar approach adopted by the Secretary-General of engagement in the political, humanitarian and development areas will remain a guiding framework for the good offices with regard to work in Myanmar in 2015. Progress to achieve those goals will continue in 2015 as the Office continues to build on the work undertaken on a similar set of issues in 2014.

12. As Myanmar enters a delicate stage in the area of national reconciliation, the United Nations will continue to make a greater contribution in 2015 with regard to peacebuilding, to help create the conditions conducive to the successful implementation of ceasefire agreements and to sustainable peace. It will make available all the instruments at its disposal to assist the Government of Myanmar and its people in cementing peace and stability.

13. A number of significant challenges to the democratization agenda lie ahead for the country, which will determine its reform trajectory and overall progress. One of the most important events in that context will be the general elections in 2015 for the Presidency and the parliament, the conduct of which will be central to assessing the sustainability of the democratic reforms in Myanmar. Following a request for electoral assistance from the Union Election Commission, the provision of technical electoral assistance by the United Nations to the Commission will be determined by an electoral needs assessment mission that will be conducted by the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs.

14. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 2
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance the national reconciliation and democratization process in Myanmar	
Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Progress towards national reconciliation	(a) (i) Sustained ceasefires between armed groups and Myanmar *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 11 ceasefires Estimate 2014: 12 ceasefires Target 2015: 12 ceasefires (ii) Increased political dialogue initiatives *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 17 Estimate 2014: 17 Target 2015: 20
(b) Progress towards a transition to democracy	(b) (i) Freedom to hold political rallies *Performance measures* Actual 2013: no restrictions Estimate 2014: no restrictions Target 2015: no restrictions (ii) Number of laws and amendments adopted that advance fundamental freedoms *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 9 Estimate 2014: 8 Target 2015: 8
(c) Progress towards improvement in the human rights situation	(c) (i) Release of political prisoners *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 348 Estimate 2014: 30 Target 2015: 20

	(ii) Number of human rights capacity-building/training programmes conducted for members of the armed forces, police and prison forces *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 14 Estimate 2014: 14 Target 2015: 15
(d) Progress towards the improvement of socioeconomic conditions	(d) (i) Establishment of a broad-based dialogue to address socioeconomic issues *Performance measures* (Number of workshops on socioeconomic issues) Actual 2013: 10 Estimate 2014: 15 Target 2015: 15 (ii) Increased number of international best practices and policies adopted in the socioeconomic sector *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 12 Estimate 2014: 13 Target 2015: 14

Outputs

- Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (1)
- Regular engagement and consultations with the authorities of Myanmar and other relevant parties, including democracy and human rights groups, opposition political parties, civil society and all other key stakeholders, on all issues in connection with the democratic transition and the national reconciliation process
- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance by the United Nations to promote political and social dialogue between the communities in Rakhine
- Regular engagement and consultations with interested Member States, including neighbouring States and other countries of the region, to develop common approaches in addressing the continuing progress on democratization, national reconciliation and development
- Briefings by the Special Adviser to the General Assembly and the Security Council (1)
- Briefings by the Special Adviser to the Partnership Group as requested or needed (2)
- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance to the Election Commission, upon request, in the area of electoral assistance in the run-up to the 2015 elections

- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance to the Government, upon request, and in close coordination with other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the efforts of Myanmar to define and meet its development priorities

External factors

15. The good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through the Special Adviser, is expected to achieve its objective, provided that the Government of Myanmar and other relevant parties are committed to harnessing the services of various agencies within the United Nations system aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and consolidating gains from peace negotiations with various groups with the aim of promoting national reconciliation and the development of the country.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 3
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)	*Non-recurrent* (4)-(3) (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	1 002.8	838.1	164.7	843.8	679.1	–	(159.0)
Operational costs	335.8	317.2	18.6	317.2	298.6	–	(18.6)
Total	**1 338.6**	**1 155.3**	**183.3**	**1 161.0**	**977.7**	**–**	**(177.6)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 4
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2015	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

16. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 is mainly due to the actual staff costs being lower than budgeted and less travel undertaken to the region.

17. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar for 2015, amounting to $1,161,000 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of five positions

(1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) ($843,800) and operational costs ($317,200), comprising official travel ($209,500), facilities and infrastructure ($83,500), ground transportation ($2,700), communications ($12,600), information technology ($5,600) and other supplies, services and equipment ($3,300).

18. In 2015, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar remain unchanged.

19. The variance between the proposed resources for 2015 and the appropriation for 2014 is attributable mainly to the estimated staff costs for 2015 being less than the 2014 appropriation, based on the actual expenditure trend, the removal of the provisions for subscriptions and the discontinuation of the one-time provision for the acquisition of equipment.

Extrabudgetary resources

20. The Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General has benefited from voluntary contributions that enabled the establishment of a local office in Myanmar. In 2014, extrabudgetary resources amounting to approximately $667,500 are being used to provide for one Senior Political Affairs Officer position (P-5) and one Administrative Assistant position (Local level) in Myanmar, as well as operational costs, including communications, the acquisition of furniture for the local office, official travel and other miscellaneous services.

21. In 2015, extrabudgetary resources of $51,900 are pledged to support the continuation of operations of the local office in Myanmar. Additional resources are being sought from donors for the remainder of the estimated $666,500 required for the year.

B. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

($3,183,300)

Background, mandate and objective

22. The Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, also known as the good offices mission, supports the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, whose mandate is to assist the parties in the conduct of negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement.

23. On 10 July 2008, in a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/456), the Secretary-General announced the appointment of his Special Adviser on Cyprus as of 14 July 2008, to assist the parties in the conduct of full-fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus issue. On 3 September 2008, the leaders began full-fledged negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations on chapters related to the issues of governance and power-sharing, property, European Union matters, economic matters, security and guarantees and territory.

24. Since the start of the full-fledged negotiations, the Secretary-General has provided progress reports to the Security Council on the activities of the good offices mission in Cyprus (S/2009/610, S/2010/238, S/2010/603, S/2011/112, S/2011/498 and S/2012/149). The Special Adviser has briefed the Security Council

eight times (on 10 June 2010, 30 November 2010, 15 March 2011, 7 September 2011, 29 March 2012, 10 July 2012, 30 May 2013 and 22 January 2014). In addition, both the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser have maintained a steady pace of meetings to brief international stakeholders and key regional Governments.

25. In the period leading up to the presidential elections in Cyprus in February 2013, there was a hiatus in the substantive negotiations. During that time, the two sides focused their work on technical committees and confidence-building measures, rather than on the core issues of the negotiations. In September 2013, they resumed substantive negotiations on a joint declaration, setting out the parameters of a unified Cyprus that would be agreed by both leaders and issued to mark the resumption of full-fledged talks. Following intensive negotiations, the leaders concluded the joint declaration at their meeting on 11 February 2014. Since then, the talks have proceeded at a steady pace, with weekly meetings between the negotiators and, starting in June 2014, biweekly meetings between the leaders to discuss the various substantive chapters of the negotiations.

26. Seven technical committees (on crime and criminal matters, economic and commercial matters, cultural heritage, crisis management, humanitarian matters, health and the environment) were established in 2008 to improve the daily life of Cypriots through confidence-building measures. In 2012, two additional committees were established, on broadcasting and on the opening of new crossings. The work of those committees is facilitated by the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

27. Following the departure of Alexander Downer as Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus in April 2014, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNFICYP was nominated as Acting Special Adviser. The Secretary-General, in his letter to the Security Council dated 21 August 2014 (S/2014/613), indicated his intention to designate Espen Barth Eide of Norway as his Special Adviser on Cyprus. By a letter of the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General dated 22 August 2014 (S/2014/619), the Security Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General.

Cooperation with other entities

28. The good offices mission has been designed to ensure maximum synergy with UNFICYP and the rest of the United Nations family in Cyprus and thereby ensure coherent and effective support to the peace effort. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNFICYP acts as Deputy Special Adviser to the Secretary-General with regard to issues relating to the mandate of the good offices mission. The Special Representative ensures the provision of support to the Office of the Special Adviser by both UNFICYP (on a non-reimbursable basis) and the United Nations country team. The Deputy Special Adviser coordinates initiatives undertaken by United Nations agencies and by the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus.

29. In line with the integrated approach of the United Nations presence in the country, UNFICYP will continue to provide logistic and administrative support to the Office of the Special Adviser, with a view to ensuring coherent facilitation of the negotiation process. The detailed review of coordination arrangements between the

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus and UNFICYP, produced in February 2011, remains valid (see A/65/706, annex III). A formal agreement on administrative and logistical support was concluded in 2013 between UNFICYP and the Office of the Special Adviser.

Performance information

30. Following an intensive period of discussions between the two sides which started in September 2013, the leaders resumed full-fledged negotiations in February 2014 by adopting a joint declaration which set out the parameters of a unified Cyprus. During the period from January to May 2014 the leaders met twice (in February and March) and five bilateral meetings were held between the United Nations and the two leaders. Following the resumption of negotiations, negotiators appointed by the two leaders replaced the representatives at the negotiation table in July 2014. The Office of the Special Adviser will continue to facilitate meetings of the two negotiators who have agreed to meet once a week. The negotiators of the two sides have been exchanging papers on topics related to the various chapters for the negotiations. Besides joint meetings of the negotiators, the United Nations continues to engage in regular "shuttle" meetings with the two sides separately, in order to facilitate the discussions on specific issues.

31. Following the resumption of negotiations, the new focal points for the technical committees held their first meeting. Between January and May 2014 the bicommunal technical committees formulated three new confidence-building measures in the areas of health, cultural heritage and broadcasting, which were approved by the leaders and implemented. It is expected that the technical committees will continue to implement further confidence-building measures during the remainder of 2014.

32. Following the departure of the Special Adviser from his position in April 2014, the Acting Special Adviser has engaged intensively with the two sides in order to maintain the momentum for the peace process that was gained by the adoption of the joint declaration in February 2014. With the appointment of the new Special Adviser to the Secretary-General in August 2014, it is expected that the process will continue at a reinvigorated pace, with a combination of direct and shuttle meetings through the end of 2014, with possibly more frequent bilateral meetings between the United Nations and the two leaders.

Planning assumptions for 2015

33. The Office of the Special Adviser does not foresee any major changes in its priorities, activities and operational requirements in 2015. It will continue to facilitate meetings of the two leaders, their negotiators and experts until a comprehensive settlement is reached and continue its regular "shuttle" meetings with the two sides separately, and engage with a variety of interlocutors, including representatives of political parties, civil society and women's groups, and with regional and international stakeholders in support of the process. The Office will also continue to facilitate the technical committees, including any new committees that may be established, and support confidence-building measures.

34. Should significant progress be achieved in 2015, the United Nations may be called upon to host a multilateral conference to address the final outstanding issues of the negotiations. Should a settlement be reached in 2015, the role of the Office of

the Special Adviser may need to be redefined, possibly to assist in the implementation of the agreement.

35. The new Special Adviser will be based in Geneva and will undertake regular travel to Cyprus to hold meetings with the two sides and facilitate the negotiations. The Special Adviser will also undertake regional travel and travel to New York for consultations with the Secretary-General and other senior officials, as needed.

36. In the joint declaration concluded on 11 February 2014, the leaders of the parties agreed to a more comprehensive approach and results-oriented negotiations. Accordingly, the specialized technical expertise of external consultants will continue to be required for resolving areas of disagreement and to facilitate negotiations across chapters. While the staff and facilitators of the Office assume overall responsibility on each chapter of the negotiations, the consultants provide specialized technical expertise, when needed, to contribute to resolving areas of disagreement and devising ideas for implementation strategies.

37. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 5
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem	
Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
Progress in the full-fledged negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement	(i) Increased convergence among parties on core and substantive issues *Performance measures* (a) Number of meetings between the leaders Actual 2013: 26 Estimate 2014: 40 Target 2015: 60 (b) Number of meetings between the negotiators of the leaders to identify areas of convergence Actual 2013: 73 Estimate 2014: 82 Target 2015: 100

(c) Number of meetings of the working groups and technical committees to discuss specific areas of expertise and identify areas of convergence

Actual 2013: 202

Estimate 2014: 229

Target 2015: 229

(d) Number of papers indicating movement towards convergence between the parties within the full-fledged negotiation process

Actual 2013: 100

Estimate 2014: 100

Target 2015: 150

(ii) Implementation of confidence-building measures formulated by the technical committees and approved by the leaders, aimed at easing the daily life of Cypriots across the island

Performance measures

Number of confidence-building measures

Actual 2013: 31

Estimate 2014: 37

Target 2015: 40

Outputs

- Bilateral meetings with Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, or their negotiators or advisers, related to all chapters of the negotiations (160)
- Advice to the two sides and development of policy options papers (150) on issues related to all the chapters of the negotiations
- Briefings and bilateral meetings with the international community (70)
- Facilitation of meetings held by the six working groups and the seven technical committees on procedural, legal, technical and substantive issues related to all chapters of the negotiations (229)
- Meetings with leaders of political parties and other influential individuals and groups, the media, academics and civil society from the two communities and participation in events contributing to an enabling environment for the negotiation process (50)
- Contact with the Cypriot and international media in cooperation with UNFICYP (50 interviews and 60 press releases)
- Ongoing multimedia outreach campaign to build support for the negotiation process (6 radio debates, 2 television public service announcements, 4 radio public service announcements, 5 photo exhibits)
- Reports and briefings to the Security Council (4)

External factors

38. The objective is expected to be achieved, provided that the current political will of the leaders and of their respective communities prevails and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 6
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3) (1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5) (4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7) (4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	2 408.0	2 131.7	276.3	2 383.6	2 107.3	–	(24.4)
Operational costs	980.4	844.4	136.0	799.7	663.7	12.0	(180.7)
Total	**3 388.4**	**2 976.1**	**412.3**	**3 183.3**	**2 771.0**	**12.0**	**(205.1)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 7
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1[a]	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	10	3	1	14	–	5	–	19
Proposed 2015	1[a]	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	10	3	1	14	–	5	–	19
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed contract.

39. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 is attributable mainly to: (a) the vacancy of the position of Special Adviser from April 2014, which resulted in reduced projected expenditures for staff costs, official travel and provisions for meetings; (b) lower than budgeted actual expenditures for common staff costs for international staff; and (c) lower than budgeted actual expenditures for communications and facilities and infrastructure.

40. The proposed resource requirements for 2015 for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus amount to $3,183,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the 19 existing positions (1 Under-Secretary-General for a period of 224 days on a when-actually-employed contract, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 Field Service, 1 General Service (Other level), 5 Local level) ($2,383,600), as

well as operational costs ($799,700), comprising consultants ($176,200), official travel ($219,100), facilities and infrastructure ($83,200), ground transportation ($46,500), communications ($75,400), information technology ($24,500) and other supplies, services and equipment ($174,800).

41. In 2015, it is proposed that the number and level of the positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus remain unchanged.

42. The resource requirements for 2015 represent a decrease of $205,100 compared to the appropriation for 2014, mainly due to a decrease in operational costs, primarily attributable to: (a) reduced travel costs of the incoming Special Adviser who is based in Geneva, unlike the previous Special Adviser; and (b) reduced requirements for firefighting equipment, cleaning services and consumption of electricity.

Extrabudgetary resources

43. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2014 or are projected for 2015 for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus.

C. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

($2,171,000)

Background, mandate and objective

44. Pursuant to the invitation of the Security Council to the Secretary-General in its resolution 1366 (2001) to refer to the Council information and analysis from within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 12 July 2004 (S/2004/567), informed the President of the Council of his decision to appoint a Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. In his reply dated 13 July 2004 (S/2004/568), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his intention.

45. The Secretary-General listed the responsibilities of the Special Adviser as follows:

(a) To collect existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide;

(b) To act as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in genocide;

(c) To make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide;

(d) To liaise with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the United Nations capacity to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

46. The primary normative reference of the work of the Special Adviser is drawn, in addition to the exchange of letters, from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

47. As regards the responsibility to protect, it will be recalled that in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly addressed the responsibility of both Member States and the international community to protect populations by preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement. The assembled Heads of State and Government pledged, among other things, to support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capacity in this regard. They also called on the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect. The Assembly adopted the World Summit Outcome in its resolution 60/1, while the Security Council reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1674 (2006) and this reaffirmation was recalled in the second preambular paragraph of resolution 1706 (2006). By including paragraph 140 of the outcome document, in which full support for the mission of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide was expressed, in the section of the document on the responsibility to protect, the participants in the World Summit underscored the close relationship between the two mandates.

48. On 31 August 2007, in a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/721), the Secretary-General expressed his intention to appoint a Special Adviser focusing on the responsibility to protect. In his reply dated 7 December 2007 (S/2007/722), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the decision of the Secretary-General. On 12 July 2013, the Secretary-General appointed a new Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect.

49. To contribute to a dialogue with and among Member States and to outline a strategy for addressing the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in January 2009, the Secretary-General issued a report entitled "Implementing the responsibility to protect" (A/63/677). In the annex to that report, the Secretary-General indicated his intention to establish a joint office for the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, given the close and complementary nature of their work. The report of the Secretary-General was debated in the General Assembly in July 2009, leading to the adoption, by consensus, of the first resolution on the responsibility to protect (resolution 63/308), in which the Assembly reaffirmed its intention to continue its consideration of the concept. In his report to the Assembly of July 2010 on early warning, assessment and the responsibility to protect (A/64/864), the Secretary-General reiterated his proposal to institutionalize the collaboration between the two Special Advisers. Proposals regarding the relevant staffing and resource requirements of the Office were considered by the General Assembly in December 2010 (see A/65/328/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2). On 16 April 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2150 (2014) on the maintenance of international peace and security and the prevention of genocide, in which the Council reaffirmed paragraphs 138 and 139 of the World Summit Outcome document and recalled the important role of the Special Advisers on the Prevention

of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, including their function to act as an early warning mechanism to prevent situations of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing.

50. The mandate of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide calls for him to act as a catalyst within the United Nations system, and more broadly within the international community, to increase awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, to warn of the potential for genocide in a particular country or region and to make recommendations aimed at preventing or halting genocide.

51. The Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect is charged with the conceptual, institutional and operational development of the principle and with continuing a political dialogue with Member States and other stakeholders on its implementation. The Special Adviser is also charged with working with the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide to operationalize their distinct but complementary mandates within and outside the United Nations system.

Cooperation with other entities

52. The Special Advisers operate in close collaboration with other United Nations entities, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OHCHR, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Representative on Violence against Children, the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Special Advisers contribute to key policy forums and mechanisms of the United Nations, including the Policy Committee of the Secretary-General, meetings of his senior advisers and senior management team and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security. The Special Advisers and the staff of the Office also contribute to integrated task forces and working groups, including those led by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Working Group on Transitions Task Team on Conflict Prevention, which works to develop integrated prevention strategies for conflicts and atrocities and to identify the political and technical resources required for their implementation. In 2014, the Office also continued its support for the "Rights up front" initiative, which aims to improve the response of the United Nations to situations subject to, or at risk of, serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

53. When requested, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide briefs intergovernmental bodies on matters relevant to his mandate, including country situations.

Performance information

54. In 2014, the Office of the Special Advisers has continued to refine its early warning methodology in order to alert the Secretary-General, and through him the Security Council, so that situations at risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (see S/2004/567, annex, para. (b)) are prevented. To that end, the Office has concluded the development of its expanded framework of analysis, which can serve as a tool for United Nations officials, Member States and civil society for the assessment of situations where there is a risk of such crimes

occurring. The framework is based on a review of applicable international law and jurisprudence and was developed in consultation with United Nations partners and academic experts. It was used in 2014 to develop the capacity of United Nations staff, Member States and regional organizations to identify situations where there is a risk of such crimes occurring and the development or improvement of early warning mechanisms to prevent them.

55. The Special Advisers and staff of the Office have continued to organize outreach and awareness-raising activities aimed at increasing understanding of the causes and precursors of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the measures that can be taken to prevent those crimes, and of the responsibility to protect principle and its implementation. The activities of the Special Advisers and the Office are reflected on the website of the Office. The Special Advisers have also raised awareness of their mandates and activities through engagement with the media and participation in civil society and academic forums.

56. In line with its mandate, the Office has continued a training programme to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse and manage information on genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The specialized training provided by the Office, which aims to develop the capacity to identify risk factors and take preventive action, has increasingly been requested by the United Nations, Member States, regional organizations and civil society. In 2014, training activities, including seminars, workshops and technical assistance, have been carried out in Belgium, Costa Rica, Finland, Mexico, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America and seven further training activities are planned at locations in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. Several of those training activities have been organized in collaboration with United Nations partners, including UNDP, OHCHR and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as with civil society partners.

57. At the request of the Security Council, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has briefed the Security Council on several occasions in 2014 on the situations in the Central African Republic and in South Sudan. The Special Advisers also submitted four advisory notes to the Secretary-General during the first five months of 2014 on specific situations, with recommendations for preventive action by the United Nations system. They also issued public statements and briefed the media on situations of concern and engaged in consultations with Member States on preventive action.

58. Emphasizing the importance of a regional approach, the Special Advisers have continued to develop operational partnerships with regional and subregional arrangements for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. They have also provided support through training and technical assistance, aimed at developing or strengthening regional frameworks and mechanisms for the prevention of such crimes. Engagement with those organizations has led to: (a) increased cooperation on matters relevant to the mandates of the two Special Advisers; (b) greater awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and of the measures that could be taken to prevent them; and, as a consequence, (c) strengthened prevention, protection and response capacities.

59. With regard to cooperation with regional and subregional arrangements in Africa, since its establishment in 2010 the Office has supported the Regional

Committee on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region. At the meeting of the Regional Committee in Brazzaville in May 2011, the 11 Member States of the Conference sought the technical support of the Office of the Special Advisers in developing subregional and national early warning capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and committed to establishing national committees on the prevention and punishment of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and all forms of discrimination. In 2012 and 2013, the Office provided training and technical assistance to the Regional Committee and to the National Committees of Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to develop their early warning capacity and strategies for the prevention of genocide and related crimes. The Office also facilitated the organization of preventive activities relevant to their national contexts, including peace forums to promote intercommunal and interfaith dialogue. In 2014, the Office has continued to support the development and activities of the established committees and is supporting the establishment of the National Committees of the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Office also plans to support the activities of at least one established national committee in 2014.

60. The Special Advisers have continued to engage with the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and in 2014 established relations with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. The Special Advisers have been working to expand engagement with other regional and subregional partners, including the Economic Community of Central African States.

61. In the Asia-Pacific region, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has held yearly consultations since 2010 with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and some of its member States. In 2014, the Office of the Special Advisers engaged with ASEAN parliamentarians on their role in relation to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in South-East Asia.

62. In Europe, the Special Advisers have continued to engage with the European Union and its member States and with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), on preventive action and the strengthening of national and regional preventive frameworks. In the European Union, that has included engagement with the European Council, the European Parliament and the External Action Service. The Special Advisers have continued to engage with the External Action Service on matters related to early warning and the assessment of situations of concern. Cooperation with OSCE has focused particularly on engagement with the Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Conflict Prevention Centre and the Office of the Special Advisers is exploring options for engagement with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The Office has also initiated engagement with the Council of Europe.

63. In Central and South America, the Office has continued its collaboration with the Organization of American States on options to strengthen the regional framework for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, building upon consultations undertaken in the previous three years. The Special Advisers have also continued their support for national initiatives resulting

from the establishment in 2012 of the Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, which includes 18 Member States from the region. Since the establishment of the Network, the Special Advisers have supported workshops on institutional arrangements, tools and methodologies for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity at the country level. Thus far workshops have been held in Argentina and Uruguay in 2012, Paraguay in 2013 and Costa Rica, Mexico and Paraguay in 2014. The Office of the Special Advisers has also supported regional discussions, through the participation of the staff of the Special Advisers as instructors in training activities. In June 2014, the Office provided training at a meeting of all Network members in Argentina. Those activities have been conducted in cooperation with a non-governmental organization, the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation, which also acts as the secretariat for the Network. The Office plans to conduct further training in the region, as requested by Member States, including in support of the establishment of national mechanisms for genocide and atrocity prevention. The Office is also looking to establish engagement with the Union of South American Nations and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States.

64. The Special Advisers have continued to encourage the appointment by States of national focal points on genocide prevention and on the responsibility to protect and in March 2014, they contributed to the first meeting of a global network of national focal points, Global Action against Mass Atrocity Crimes, in Costa Rica. Representatives of 52 Member States, regional organizations and international non-governmental organizations took part in the meeting.

65. The political, conceptual and operational development of the responsibility to protect has continued, in line with the decision of the General Assembly to continue consideration of the principle in 2005. The two Special Advisers have continued to consult with Member States, both in New York and in national capitals, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, civil society and the United Nations system on the implementation of the responsibility to protect principle and ways to fulfil the commitment in 2005 of all Heads of State and Government to protect populations from the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity and their incitement. The Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect oversaw the preparation of the sixth annual report of the Secretary-General of July 2014 on the matter (A/68/947-S/2014/449). In that context, she carried out consultations with Member States, regional organizations and civil society across all regions. The report outlined how various international actors could best provide assistance to States seeking to fulfil their responsibility to protect. The Special Adviser also oversaw the preparations for the fifth informal, interactive General Assembly dialogue on the responsibility to protect, to be held on 8 September 2014.

Planning assumptions for 2015

66. The Special Advisers will continue to advise the Secretary-General on situations where there is a risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and will recommend preventive action to be taken by the United Nations system. The Special Advisers will also continue to engage with Member States and regional and subregional organizations to promote cooperation, dialogue and capacity-building, with a view to preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and identifying best practices from countries and regions that have averted them, including through curbing their incitement. To

that end, the Special Advisers will continue to focus on five areas of work: (a) raising awareness; (b) collecting and assessing information; (c) identifying concerns; (d) communicating concerns and recommendations; and (e) developing capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Raising awareness

67. In order to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, the Office will continue to support the United Nations system, Member States, regional and subregional organizations and civil society to work collectively towards that goal. Promoting greater understanding of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and of the measures that can be taken to prevent them is a preventive measure in itself. In that regard, the Office will assist the General Assembly in its continued consideration of the responsibility to protect principle, including through the preparation of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on different dimensions of its application and the preparation of annual, informal, interactive dialogues on the responsibility to protect. In addition, the Office will organize, in partnership with the United Nations, Member States, regional organizations and civil society, conferences, seminars and briefings on various dimensions of the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and the responsibility to protect principle. Those events provide an opportunity to consult with stakeholders and enhance information exchange with key actors.

68. The Office will disseminate research and publications it has developed to provide guidance on different aspects of the prevention of genocide and the responsibility to protect principle, in collaboration with the United Nations system and academic and research institutions, including through its website.

Collecting information

69. The Special Advisers will continue to collect information on potential situations of concern worldwide, including country, regional and thematic situations. They will draw upon all relevant human rights, political, development and humanitarian information, gathered primarily from United Nations sources. Particular attention will be paid to structural and dynamic factors, such as the relations between diverse national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, governance, the human rights situation, any developments that affect particular population groups, potential triggers for violence (such as elections, social unrest or an unconstitutional change of Government) and signs of incitement to violence based on national, racial or religious hatred.

Identifying concerns

70. The Special Advisers will continue to assess situations where there is a potential risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, based on careful consideration of all relevant information, taken primarily from United Nations sources, and in consultation with United Nations departments, offices, funds and programmes, the Member States concerned, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and independent experts. The Office will continue to conduct research and share guidance based on methodology it

has developed, namely the framework of analysis (see A/63/677, annex, and A/64/864). When appropriate, and in consultation with the relevant State and regional authorities, the Special Advisers will continue to visit specific countries to meet with government officials, regional organizations, United Nations country teams and other actors, as required.

Communicating concerns and recommendations

71. In accordance with past practice and the procedures outlined by the Secretary-General (see A/64/864), the Office will present situations of concern and recommendations for possible courses of action to the Secretary-General and other senior officials. In advising the Secretary-General on the types of measures to be taken to eliminate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, the Special Advisers can advocate for measures available under the Charter of the United Nations that could be implemented by States in the exercise of their responsibilities, by international organizations and/or by the international community more generally. They include economic and social measures, political and diplomatic measures, constitutional and legal measures and measures relating to the security sector.

72. If there is an urgent need for preventive or protective action, at the request of the Secretary-General the Special Advisers may convene a meeting of key Under-Secretaries-General to discuss policy options and will present those to the Secretary-General and, if he wishes, to the Policy Committee. The Office may also communicate concerns and recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, the General Assembly or other intergovernmental organs, especially when preventive action requires their support or when the circumstances of a situation require that one or more of those intergovernmental bodies be informed. The Office will also inform interdepartmental and inter-agency forums of which it is a member. Noting that prevention and protection have been most successful where a host State agrees to take prompt action and where the international community reaches a consensus on the problems and the response, the Special Advisers will use advocacy to encourage a political environment that supports prevention and protection through constructive engagement. Advocacy may be bilateral or multilateral, confidential or public.

Developing capacities to prevent genocide

73. The Special Advisers will continue to consult widely to identify concerns and fill gaps in existing policy and guidance on the prevention of genocide and on the application of the principle of the responsibility to protect. The Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect will continue to provide guidance on the integration of the responsibility to protect principle within the work of the Organization.

74. The Office will continue to develop the scope of its training and capacity-building activities in all regions, aiming to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to support the development of national and regional capacities to build resilience and prevent those crimes. It will also make available pertinent research on thematic issues relevant to its mandates. It will continue its efforts to encourage all relevant United Nations entities to help Member States to identify and

further develop their capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

75. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 8
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance national, regional and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and their incitement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of the United Nations system, Member States and regional and subregional organizations to identify and prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of training and technical assistance provided by the Special Advisers	(a) (i) Number of officials from the United Nations, Member States, regional and subregional organizations trained by the Office on the analysis and management of information regarding genocide and related crimes and on measures to prevent and mitigate associated risks *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 428 Estimate 2014: 350 Target 2015: 350 (ii) Number of Member States/regional or subregional organizations that have received technical assistance from the Office and have taken steps to establish national and regional initiatives or mechanisms for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, including early warning mechanisms *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 6 Estimate 2014: 8 Target 2015: 8
(b) Greater awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the measures that could be taken to prevent or mitigate the risk of those crimes occurring, including within the framework of the responsibility to protect principle	(b) Number of Member States and regional organizations that have requested or facilitated a visit of the Special Advisers on issues related to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the responsibility to protect principle *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 20 Estimate 2014: 16 Target 2015: 15

(c) Increased capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of timely and relevant advice and analysis of the risk of genocide and related crimes in a given situation provided by the Office, with recommendations for preventive measures	(c) Number of consistent and reliable sources of information, primarily from within the United Nations system, collected on a daily basis by the Office, assessed and used to alert the Secretary-General and the United Nations system as a whole of situations at risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 175 Estimate 2014: 200 Target 2015: 225

Outputs

- Early-warning mechanism based on the systematic collection, management and analysis of information, primarily from within the United Nations system, on developments worldwide relevant to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
- Weekly and monthly reports to the United Nations system on developments of concern worldwide
- Reports, briefings and advisory notes to the Secretary-General that include recommendations on strategies and policy options for action by the United Nations system to address situations where there is a risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (12)
- Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the responsibility to protect (1)
- Informal interactive dialogue during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly in line with the decision of the Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect
- Training workshops, seminars and technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the United Nations and Member States to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to take preventive measures, and the development of training materials and establishment of a pool of expert trainers (12)
- Engagement with Member States, regional and subregional arrangements to advance the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement, through advisory missions, consultations and high-level workshops (15)
- Advocacy missions to countries or regions where the involvement of the Special Advisers is considered of particular value with respect to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (8)
- Development and dissemination of publications and research papers on different aspects of the prevention of genocide and the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, to fill existing gaps (6)

External factors

76. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that there is continued commitment on the part of the Member States, including the Security Council, to engage with the Special Advisers to advance the prevention of genocide and implement the principles of the responsibility to protect; that Member States which are host to critical events are willing to engage with the Special Advisers; and that there is active engagement of Member States, regional, subregional and other organizations to develop preventive capacity and take appropriate action to prevention genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 9
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 690.9	1 448.0	242.9	1 449.2	1 206.3		(241.7)
Operational costs	744.7	725.8	18.9	721.8	702.9		(22.9)
Total	**2 435.6**	**2 173.8**	**261.8**	**2 171.0**	**1 909.2**		**(264.6)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 10
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1	1[a]	–	–	1	3	2	–	8	–	2	10	–	–	–	10
Proposed 2015	1	1[a]	–	–	1	3	2	–	8	–	2	10	–	–	–	10
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The Assistant Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract.

77. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 is mainly due to the lower than anticipated cost of the entitlements of the incumbents of the positions.

78. The proposed resources for 2015 for the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide amount to $2,171,000 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the 10 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General (on a $1-per-year contract), 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) ($1,449,200), as well as operational costs ($721,800) comprising

consultants ($91,500); official travel ($365,200); facilities and infrastructure ($168,100); ground transportation ($3,600); communications ($23,400); information technology ($11,000); and other supplies, services and equipment ($59,000).

79. In 2015, the proposed number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide will remain unchanged.

80. The variance between the resources proposed for 2015 and the appropriation for 2014 is mainly due to the adjustments made to align staff costs with the actual entitlements of the incumbents of the positions rather than applying a standard scale.

Extrabudgetary resources

81. In 2014, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $785,000 are being used to support the costs associated with one Associate Outreach Officer (P-2) and one Associate Political Affairs Officer (P-2) required for the capacity-building and training programme, country visits and high-level workshops for engagement with Member States and regional and subregional organizations, and the consultative process undertaken as part of the preparations for the report of the Secretary-General for 2014 on the responsibility to protect.

82. In 2015, extrabudgetary resources amounting to approximately $780,000 are anticipated, to provide mainly for the continuation of the two P-2 positions, the capacity-building programme and for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General for 2015 on the responsibility to protect. Contributions in the amount of $230,000 have been received and additional resources amounting to approximately $550,000 are being sought from donors to allow adequate funding of the activities foreseen for 2015.

D. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

($586,800)

Background, mandate and objective

83. On 6 January 2009, the Secretary-General appointed Christopher Ross as his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara (see S/2009/19) and indicated to the Security Council that the Envoy would work with the parties, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro (Frente Polisario), and the neighbouring States of Algeria and Mauritania, on the basis of Security Council resolution 1813 (2008) and earlier resolutions, in order to achieve a just, durable and mutually acceptable political solution, which would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

84. As in previous resolutions, in its resolution 2152 (2014) the Security Council called upon the parties and the neighbouring States to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution. It further called upon the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which would provide for the self-

determination of the people of Western Sahara. In order to move forward, in 2014 the Personal Envoy implemented the first steps of the new phase of shuttle diplomacy. As agreed with the parties and neighbouring States in 2013, the new approach is based on discreet confidential bilateral discussions with the authorities and with civil society interlocutors, with a view to developing the elements of a mutually acceptable compromise solution.

Cooperation with other entities

85. The Personal Envoy reports on his findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Departments of Political Affairs and of Peacekeeping Operations, both at the Headquarters level and through the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), provide support to the Personal Envoy, including through the provision of periodic updates on political developments in the region and on the situation on the ground, as well as political analysis and advice. MINURSO shares with the Personal Envoy media reports and code cables on the latest developments in the Western Saharan territory and in the Tindouf camps. It also facilitates the trips of the Personal Envoy, on a non-reimbursable basis, within its area of operation, covering Western Sahara and the refugee camps. The Personal Envoy provides inputs regarding the political negotiations for the report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, which is the responsibility of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

86. The mediation team led by the Personal Envoy also works closely with UNHCR to promote and strengthen confidence-building measures, such as family visits and seminars on Sahrawi culture.

Performance information

87. From 18 to 30 January 2014, the Personal Envoy took the first practical steps in the new approach of shuttle diplomacy by visiting the region and presenting a number of questions to the parties to clarify the issues, their positions and their readiness to act flexibly. The Personal Envoy met with the working groups newly formed by Morocco and the Frente Polisario to present questions tailored to each party on a confidential basis, with a view to making progress during the course of 2014. He returned to the region from 27 February to 7 March 2014 to meet with the working groups and to receive their responses to the questions presented to them during the consultations in January 2014. He also pursued discussions with Algeria and Mauritania on how best they could contribute to the search for a settlement. The Personal Envoy briefed the Security Council in October 2013 and April 2014 and obtained broad support from Council members. It is envisaged that he will brief the Council again in October 2014 to provide a first assessment of the progress achieved.

88. In 2014, in parallel to the shuttle diplomacy, the Personal Envoy initiated a new series of consultations with representatives of the Group of Friends of Western Sahara. In those consultations, he sought the renewed support of the Group of Friends for the new approach and for an emphasis on the need for the parties to address both the substance of a mutually acceptable political solution and the means of exercising self-determination. The Personal Envoy also requested that the members of the Group join him in impressing upon the parties the need for

flexibility in the search for a compromise. All interlocutors that the Personal Envoy visited expressed support for his new approach.

89. The members of the Group of Friends conveyed to the Personal Envoy their unanimous concern over the risk of increased instability and insecurity throughout the region owing to the ongoing conflict in Mali and their strong desire that the parties enter into genuine negotiations and that the neighbouring countries intensify their assistance.

Planning assumptions in 2015

90. In 2015, the Personal Envoy intends to continue his shuttle diplomacy efforts with the Government of Morocco and the leadership of the Frente Polisario in order to reach a political solution on the question of Western Sahara.

91. The Personal Envoy will also continue to hold consultations with interested Member States, both in New York and in their capitals. The focus of the consultations will be shuttle diplomacy in the region, aimed at deepening the discussions with the parties on possible elements for a mutually acceptable compromise. The Personal Envoy will hold face-to-face negotiating sessions between the parties only once they have demonstrated sufficient willingness to engage in serious discussions. He also intends to visit Geneva to discuss the humanitarian aspect of the conflict with the relevant agencies.

92. The work of the Personal Envoy will be concluded once the parties have reached a mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

93. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 11
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
Progress towards a comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara	(i) Increased convergence among the parties on core and substantive issues
	Performance measures
	Increased number of consultations between the Personal Envoy and the parties and neighbouring States in the region
	Actual 2013: 2
	Estimate 2014: 2
	Target 2015: 3
	(ii) Enhanced involvement of the international community

Performance measures

Increased number of consultations with, and briefings to, the Group of Friends

Actual 2013: 6

Estimate 2014: 8

Target 2015: 10

(iii) Enhanced implementation of confidence-building measures

Performance measures

Review meetings for the plan of action on confidence-building measures

Actual 2013: 1

Estimate 2014: 1

Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Continued high-level dialogue between the parties and neighbouring States
- Informal negotiations between the parties (2)
- Political consultations with the parties and neighbouring States in the region (3)
- Political consultations with the parties and neighbouring States at Headquarters (12)
- Reports and briefings to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings and consultations with the Group of Friends and with the international community (10)
- Tour of the capitals of the members of the Group of Friends (2)
- Meetings with UNHCR to review and support confidence-building measures (2)
- Expanded family visits by air and increased cultural seminars led by UNHCR (2 seminars)
- Inter-Sahrawi seminars operated by UNHCR (3)

External factors

94. The objective of the good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through his Personal Envoy, is expected to be achieved, provided that the two parties are willing and committed to reaching a political solution and that the neighbouring States and the international community provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 12
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015				Variance (2014-2015)
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3) (1)-(2)	(4)	(5) (4)-(3)	(6)	(7)	(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	350.2	327.3	22.9	348.1	325.2	–		(2.1)
Operational costs	307.4	245.2	62.2	238.7	176.5	–		(68.7)
Total	**657.6**	**572.5**	**85.1**	**586.8**	**501.7**	**–**		**(70.8)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 13
Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Subtotal international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2015	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed contract.

95. The projected unencumbered balance in 2014 is attributable mainly to: (a) the change in the mediation strategy resulting in reduced requirements for official travel, travel of consultants and conference and interpretation services; (b) the actual cost of the incumbents of the positions being lower than budgeted; and (c) lower than budgeted actual airfares in 2014.

96. The proposed resource requirements for 2015 for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara amount to $586,800 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the two positions of the Office (1 Under-Secretary-General for a period of 224 days on a when-actually-employed contract and 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3)) ($348,100), as well as operational costs ($238,700) comprising consultancy services ($49,100), official travel ($137,000), facilities and infrastructure ($16,200), communications ($3,100), information technology ($2,300) and other supplies, services and equipment ($31,000).

97. In 2015, the proposed number and level of the positions for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara will remain unchanged.

98. The reduced requirements in 2015 compared to the appropriation for 2014 is attributable mainly to: (a) the change in the mediation strategy resulting in reduced requirements for official travel, travel of consultants and conference and interpretation services and (b) the change in budgeted airfares in 2015 based on expenditure in 2014.

Extrabudgetary resources

99. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2014 or are projected for 2015 for this special political mission.

E. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

($654,300)

Background, mandate and objective

100. On 14 December 2004, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had decided to appoint Terje Roed-Larsen as his Special Envoy for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) in order to enable him to report to the Council every six months on the implementation of the resolution, as requested by the Council in its presidential statement of 19 October 2004 (S/PRST/2004/36). In carrying out his mandate, the Special Envoy consults with the Government of Lebanon and other interested Member States to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of semi-annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the resolution.

101. On 17 May 2006, in response to the third semi-annual report of the Secretary-General (S/2006/248), the Security Council adopted resolution 1680 (2006), in which it reiterated its call for the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004). It also strongly encouraged the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request made by the Government of Lebanon, in line with the agreements of the Lebanese national dialogue, to delineate their common border, especially in those areas where the border was uncertain or disputed, and to establish full diplomatic relations and representation, noting that such measures would constitute a significant step towards asserting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon and improving relations between the two countries, thus contributing positively to stability in the region, and urged both parties to make efforts through further bilateral dialogue to that end.

102. On 11 August 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1701 (2006), in which it emphasized the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) and the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords. The Council requested the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors and the parties concerned, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords and Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including with respect to disarmament and the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

103. The full implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) is a long and demanding process. Since the adoption of the resolution on 2 September 2004, many of its provisions have been implemented. The Syrian Arab Republic withdrew its troops and military assets from Lebanon in April 2005, based on an understanding reached with the United Nations in March 2005. Free and fair presidential elections were held in 2008 and free and fair parliamentary elections were held in 2005 and 2009. Following the postponement of parliamentary elections scheduled for June 2013, new parliamentary and presidential elections remain subject to the electoral calendar, both scheduled to take place in 2014. Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic established full diplomatic relations in October 2008.

104. Despite those major strides towards the full implementation of the mandate, the provision calling for the disbanding and disarming of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias has not yet been implemented. From September 2008 to November 2010, the Lebanese leaders engaged in a national dialogue, the main mandate of which has been to develop a national defence strategy that would address the issue of weapons outside the control of the State. President Sleiman reconvened the national dialogue on 31 March 2014, after the formation of a new Government on 15 February 2014 under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Tammam Salam. The session was attended by many Lebanese political parties, but several groups, including Hizbullah and the Lebanese Forces, did not attend. The President also held a subsequent session of the national dialogue on 5 May 2014.

105. In its resolution 1680 (2006), the Security Council strongly encouraged the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request by the Government of Lebanon to delineate their common border. The delineation and demarcation of the boundaries of Lebanon are an essential element for guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the country, as called for by resolution 1559 (2004). Over the reporting period, there have been no discussions or contacts between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic on the delineation of their common border. At the same time, the pattern of cross-border incidents between the two countries and the risk of escalation have increased since the beginning of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. While acknowledging the bilateral nature of border delineation and the policy of disassociation with respect to the Syrian conflict adopted by Lebanon, the evolving situation on the ground underscores the need for progress on this matter under resolution 1680 (2006), as derived from resolution 1559 (2004).

106. In seven consecutive press statements, on 19 November 2013 (SC/11180), 27 December 2013 (SC/11232), 2 January 2014 (SC/11239), 16 January 2014 (SC/11249), 21 January 2014 (SC/11256), 1 February 2014 (SC/11269) and 19 February 2014 (SC/11287), the members of the Security Council appealed to all Lebanese citizens to preserve national unity in the face of attempts to undermine the stability of the country and stressed the importance for all Lebanese parties to respect the policy of disassociation and to refrain from any involvement in the Syrian conflict, consistent with their commitment in the Baabda Declaration.

Cooperation with other entities

107. The Special Envoy works closely with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), which informs him on a regular basis about political developments in Lebanon. Furthermore, UNSCOL, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), UNDP and the Office of the

United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process provide logistical support for the visits of the Special Envoy to the Middle East.

Performance information

108. The Special Envoy has been in regular contact with Lebanese, regional and international counterparts, but there has been no further progress towards the implementation of the remaining provisions of resolution 1559 (2004), in particular in the context of regional instability and a fluid domestic political context. Stagnation in the implementation process could lead to the erosion of the provisions already implemented and challenge the implementation of outstanding provisions. The Secretary-General will continue to deploy every effort to encourage further progress, in the best interests of regional peace and security.

Planning assumptions for 2015

109. The remaining provisions of the resolution to be implemented are the most difficult and sensitive, namely the disbanding and disarming of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all of its territory and strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon. Preparations for new parliamentary and presidential elections are expected to continue, subject to the electoral calendar. In 2015, against the backdrop of continued turmoil in the region, the Secretary-General intends to continue his efforts to encourage the relevant parties to make further progress towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), in the best interests of stability in the region.

110. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 14
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To implement fully Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Facilitation of strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout its territory	(a) (i) Absence of land, air and sea violations *Performance measures* Actual 2013: violations occurred Estimate 2014: violations occurred Target 2015: absence of violations (ii) Number of interactions with relevant parties to reduce violations and ultimately bring them down to zero

	Performance measures Actual 2013: 31 Estimate 2014: 33 Target 2015: 34
	(iii) Facilitation of increased extension of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanese territory, in particular along its borders
	Performance measures Number of interactions with relevant parties Actual 2013: 31 Estimate 2014: 33 Target 2015: 34
	(iv) Withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon
	Performance measures Actual 2013: incomplete Estimate 2014: incomplete Target 2015: complete
(b) Facilitation of the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias	(b) (i) Increased accession by the Government of Lebanon to the right to exercise a monopoly on the use of force throughout its territory
	Performance measures Number of interactions with relevant parties Actual 2013: 31 Estimate 2014: 33 Target 2015: 34
	(ii) Support by the Special Envoy so that no individual or groups other than the official armed forces carry arms, taking into account the regular sessions of the national dialogue
	Performance measures Number of interactions with relevant parties Actual 2013: 31

	Estimate 2014: 33 Target 2015: 34 (iii) Support by the Special Envoy for the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias operating in Lebanon, taking into account the convening of the national dialogue, while upholding the previous dialogue decisions with respect to Palestinian arms within and outside the camps *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties Actual 2013: 31 Estimate 2014: 33 Target 2015: 34
(c) Facilitation of a strengthened response by all Member States for the implementation of the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006)	(c) Encouragement by the Special Envoy for increased efforts to implement the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006), taking into account the significant progress made in this respect *Performance measures* Number of interactions with relevant parties Actual 2013: 31 Estimate 2014: 33 Target 2015: 34

Outputs

- Regular interactions of the Special Envoy with representatives of the Government of Lebanon and other interested Governments to advance the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) (34)
- Regular interactions of the Special Envoy with the Government of Lebanon in support of the Lebanese national dialogue related to the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese militias (34)
- Regular interactions of the Special Envoy with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)/Palestinian Authority and good offices between PLO and the Government of Lebanon to facilitate dialogue between the PLO/Palestinian Authority and the Government of Lebanon on the disbanding and disarmament of Palestinian militias (10)
- The provision of good offices and consultations with all foreign Governments that might have influence on the Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias in Lebanon to assist in implementing the requirements of relevant Security Council resolutions in a peaceful manner (30)
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)

External factors

111. The objective of the Special Envoy will be achieved on the assumption that: (a) there is political stability and security in Lebanon; (b) hostilities in the region and in the country are not resumed; (c) there is political goodwill on the part of the parties concerned; (d) the political goodwill of Member States has a positive influence on the parties concerned; and (e) there are no tensions between Lebanon and other States in the region.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3) (1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5) (4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7) (4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	283.6	281.5	2.1	278.6	276.5	–	(5.0)
Operational costs	440.0	298.5	141.5	375.7	234.2	–	(64.3)
Total	**723.6**	**580.0**	**143.6**	**654.3**	**510.7**	**–**	**(69.3)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 16
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG[a]	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1[a]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2015	1[a]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	3
Change	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract.

112. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 is mainly due to reduced requirements for official travel as a result of the vacancy of the position of Political Affairs Officer for three months and lower than budgeted expenditures for airfares. Reduced requirements in 2014 are also due to a decrease in requirements for communications, reflecting the actual usage and expenditure for 2014.

113. The proposed resource requirements for 2015 for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) amount to $654,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the three positions of the

Office of the Special Envoy (1 Under-Secretary-General on a $1-per-year contract, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) ($278,600), as well as operational costs ($375,700), comprising official travel ($299,500), facilities and infrastructure ($51,600), ground transportation ($3,000), communications ($13,600), information technology ($4,000) and other supplies, services and equipment ($4,000).

114. In 2015, no change is proposed to the number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004).

115. The reduced requirements in 2015 compared to the appropriation for 2014 are attributable mainly to the reduced requirements for official travel and communications reflecting the adjustment based on 2014 expenditures.

Extrabudgetary resources

116. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2014 or are projected for 2015 for this special political mission.

F. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions

($2,042,600)

Background, mandate and objective

117. Following the non-extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia in June 2009, the United Nations has continued to support the Geneva international discussions on security and stability and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, which commenced on 15 October 2008 in Geneva, in accordance with the six-point agreement of 12 August 2008 and implementing measures of 8 September 2008, mediated by the French Presidency of the European Union following the hostilities of August 2008 (see S/2009/254, para. 5). In resolution 1866 (2009), the Security Council welcomed the beginning of the discussions and requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to fully support the process. The discussions, of which 28 rounds have been held to date, most recently on 18 June 2014, are co-chaired by the European Union, OSCE and the United Nations.

118. Against the background of the "Proposals for joint incident prevention and response mechanisms" agreed to in Geneva on 18 February 2009, the Secretary-General, on 28 September 2009, addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council in which he updated the members of the Council on the progress in the Geneva international discussions and the convening of the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM) under United Nations auspices in Gali (see S/2009/254, paras. 5 and 6). The Secretary-General also stated that, following consultations with the relevant stakeholders, the United Nations would continue to support the Geneva international discussions and IPRM through a limited number of personnel with the task of facilitating the United Nations participation in the international discussions in Geneva and in IPRM, and liaising and coordinating with the relevant actors. He stated that those personnel would be based in Geneva and would spend as much time as required on the ground in order to perform those functions. The Secretary-General addressed a letter on this matter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on 29 September 2009, and the Minister of Foreign

Affairs of Georgia replied to the Secretary-General on 28 October 2009. Contacts and communications on this matter were conducted without prejudice to the respective positions of the participants in the ongoing Geneva discussions.

119. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 28 December 2009, the Secretary-General noted that, given the important role of the Geneva international discussions and IPRM in stabilizing the situation and building confidence, and in the light of the broad support, including from the main stakeholders, for a continued and effective United Nations engagement beyond 31 December 2009, the United Nations would continue to provide support to the Geneva discussions and the work of IPRM. In a letter dated 25 February 2010 (S/2010/103), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that, following consultations, it was his intention to appoint Antti Turunen of Finland as the United Nations representative responsible for United Nations support to the Geneva international discussions and IPRM. In a letter dated 2 May 2011 (S/2011/279), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of his intention and of the information contained in his letter of 25 February 2010.

120. The United Nations Representative and his team are responsible for preparing, in consultation with the co-Chairs, the sessions of the Geneva international discussions. They are also responsible for preparing, convening and facilitating the periodic meetings of IPRM. With regard to the latter, the team maintains a hotline to facilitate timely communication and exchange of information among the parties on any issues of mutual concern.

121. The United Nations Representative and the team will continue to maintain an office in Geneva on the premises of the United Nations Office at Geneva on a reimbursable basis. The team members would regularly travel to the field to liaise with the relevant actors in preparation for and follow-up to the discussions in IPRM. The team will continue to be co-located and logistically backstopped by UNDP and UNHCR.

Future outlook

122. The role of the United Nations Representative is expected to continue for the duration of the involvement of the United Nations in the Geneva international discussions and IPRMs. There continues to be support among the principal stakeholders for the discussions in Geneva and the IPRM meetings, as well as for the continued engagement of the United Nations. The role of the United Nations will be reviewed depending on future developments with regard to the Geneva discussions and/or IPRMs and the views of the key stakeholders.

Cooperation with other entities

123. The United Nations Representative and his staff will liaise with United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, such as the office of the Resident Coordinator, UNHCR, UNDP and other actors, in particular with respect to coordinating the role and contribution of the United Nations in the framework of the Geneva discussions and IPRM.

Performance information

124. In close cooperation with its Geneva international discussions partners (the European Union and OSCE), the mission organized one round of Geneva discussions in March 2014 and one in June 2014. All participants in the process have expressed their full commitment to remaining engaged and are expected to participate in two more sessions, in October and December 2014.

125. On 18 June 2014, the United Nations Representative co-chaired the twenty-eighth round of the Geneva international discussions. Despite the complex issues under deliberation, the United Nations and the other co-Chairs (the European Union and OSCE) managed to keep all the participants engaged and have reconfirmed their commitment to participating in the Geneva discussions. To allow for more informed debates, special "information sessions" have increasingly been conducted in conjunction with the formal Geneva sessions and on one occasion in the context of the Gali IPRM. Those sessions, co-facilitated by the United Nations, the European Union and OSCE, have helped to enrich the formal meetings of the Geneva international discussions. Two more rounds of the Geneva discussions are foreseen for 2014. The last (35th) IPRM meeting took place on 23 March 2012. Since then, IPRM meetings have not taken place as planned. The United Nations Representative has undertaken multiple efforts since the suspension of the mechanism to overcome differences among the participants, but his efforts have not yet resulted in the resumption of IPRM. Until those meetings are resumed, the United Nations Representative and his team will continue their presence on the ground for go-between and bilateral engagement with all stakeholders, with a view to keeping open the communication channels and maintaining incident prevention efforts.

126. The planned IPRM meetings have remained suspended, and no IPRM meetings took place between January and May 2014. The mission continues its engagement with the key stakeholders in an effort to: (a) keep channels of communication open; (b) engage in incident prevention; and (c) address any reported incidents and find a mutually acceptable solution in order to resume the IPRM meetings. Despite the increased engagement on the ground of the mission with all stakeholders, which has led to a reduction in the number of incidents on the ground, the resumption of the Gali IPRM meetings remains a matter of priority. Until participants reach agreement to resume IPRM meetings, the mission will continue its engagement in improving cooperation between the key stakeholders to prevent and respond to incidents on the ground.

Planning assumptions for 2015

127. It is expected that the Geneva discussions will continue to be convened regularly and the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism will be resumed, requiring substantive and technical support from the United Nations. Both will remain the essential platforms for dealing with the issues of concern for all stakeholders involved. The situation on the ground is likely to continue to warrant international involvement and support in preventing instability and facilitating regular contact and exchange of information among the parties.

128. It is expected that the Geneva discussions will continue to be convened with approximately the same frequency in 2015: on average, once every two and a half or three months. In preparation for those meetings, the United Nations Representative will be expected to take part in preparatory visits by the co-Chairs of the Geneva

discussions (the European Union, OSCE and the United Nations). It is also expected that IPRM will be resumed and that the established regularity of meetings will be maintained — once every four weeks, on average — with possible emergency meetings to be convened at short notice by the United Nations Representative. The United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions remains ready to contribute to the prevention or clarification of any incident of concern in the area of responsibility through the good offices offered to the participants in IPRM.

129. The effective discharge of those activities will require international staff to support the United Nations Representative, liaise with all relevant actors and manage the day-to-day activities related to the Geneva discussions and IPRM. The staff will have an official base in Geneva and travel regularly to the field to prepare and conduct the Geneva discussions and IPRM meetings and liaise with the relevant actors.

130. The United Nations Representative and his team will coordinate with other United Nations actors, such as the Resident Coordinator in Georgia, UNDP, UNHCR and OHCHR, to ensure an integrated United Nations approach to the humanitarian issues being addressed in the Geneva discussions and IPRM. The United Nations Representative and his staff will also maintain close contact with the European Union and its monitoring mission and OSCE officials.

131. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 17
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To promote mutual understanding and dialogue among the key stakeholders of the Geneva international discussions and the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress on the key agenda issues in Working Group I (on security and stability) and Working Group II (on humanitarian matters) of the Geneva international discussions	(a) Continued engagement of participants in the Geneva discussions in Working Groups I and II *Performance measures* Number of sessions of the Geneva discussions Actual 2013: 4 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 4

Outputs

- Consultations by the United Nations Representative with the participants in the Geneva discussions (10)
- Joint visits by the co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions in preparation for the sessions of the Geneva discussions (5)
- Preparation of thematic non-papers by the co-Chairs (2)

- Preparation of information sessions on specific issues on the agenda for the participants in the Geneva discussions (4)
- Preparation of the press communiqué of the co-Chairs issued after each round of the Geneva discussions (4)
- Press conference held after each round of the Geneva discussions (4)
- Preparation of reports on the consultations of the co-Chairs and progress in the Geneva discussions (4)
- Periodic spot reports (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Improved cooperation between IPRM participants to prevent and respond to incidents on the ground	(b) (i) Number of IPRM meetings conducted *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 12 (ii) Number of incidents addressed through IPRM and/or through staff of the United Nations Representative in the field *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 25 Estimate 2014: 25 Target 2015: 20

Outputs

- Agendas for the IPRM meetings prepared on the basis of the suggestions of IPRM participants (12)
- Press releases (12) and summary conclusions (12) of the Chair issued following each IPRM meeting
- Internal notes for the file on each IPRM meeting (12)
- Briefings to international and diplomatic community representatives on the ground (12)
- Regular use of the hotline (at least 5 phone calls per week to exchange information)
- Weekly security situation reports (52)

External factors

132. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) the participants in the Geneva discussions and IPRM continue to engage in their respective processes; and (b) the expected submissions from the participants in the sessions of the Geneva discussions and IPRM meetings are received in full and on time.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 18
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance 2014-2015
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	1 458.1	1 418.0	40.1	1 454.6	1 414.5	–	(3.5)
Operational costs	735.0	689.7	45.3	588.0	542.7	–	(147.0)
Total	**2 193.1**	**2 107.7**	**85.4**	**2 042.6**	**1 957.2**	**–**	**(150.5)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 19
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Subtotal international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2015	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

133. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 is attributable mainly to: (a) lower than budgeted actual costs for staff and a higher projected average actual vacancy rate than budgeted and (b) lower than budgeted actual expenditure for travel and rental of office space.

134. The proposed resources for 2015 for the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions amount to $2,042,600 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the seven positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) ($1,454,600), as well as operational costs ($588,000), comprising official travel ($337,500), facilities and infrastructure ($66,300), ground transportation ($36,400), communications ($39,700), information technology ($22,800) and other supplies, services and equipment ($85,300).

135. In 2015, the number and level of the positions for the Office of the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions will remain unchanged.

136. The variance of $150,500 between the proposed resources for 2015 and the appropriation for 2014 is mainly attributable to: (a) reduced requirements for travel,

reflecting the actual pattern of expenditure in recent years and (b) reduced requirements for the rental of premises in Geneva.

Extrabudgetary resources

137. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2014 or are projected for 2015 for this special political mission.

G. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria

($11,871,100)

Background, mandate and objective

138. The Security Council issued a presidential statement on 3 August 2011 (S/PRST/2011/16), expressing grave concern at the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and stressing that the only solution to the crisis would be through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process. On 16 February 2012, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/253, requested the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to provide support to the efforts of the League of Arab States, both through good offices aimed at promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, including through the appointment of a Special Envoy, and through technical and material assistance, in consultation with the League of Arab States.

139. On 23 February 2012, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the League of Arab States appointed Kofi Annan as the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria to work closely with all the stakeholders and the international community to end the violence and the humanitarian crisis and facilitate a peaceful Syrian-led and inclusive political solution that meets the democratic aspirations of the Syrian people through a comprehensive political dialogue between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of the opposition.

140. On 21 March 2012, the Security Council, in a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/6), endorsed a six-point plan. Pursuant to this plan, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the armed opposition forces broadly adhered to a cessation of violence by 12 April 2012. Violence diminished significantly across the country for a period of approximately five weeks. In its resolution 2042 (2012) of 14 April 2012, the Security Council authorized an advance team of up to 30 unarmed military observers to liaise with the parties and to begin to report on the implementation of a full cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties. In its resolution 2043 (2012) of 21 April, the Security Council decided to establish, for an initial period of 90 days, the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS).

141. Meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the Joint Special Envoy, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the members of the Action Group for Syria adopted a communiqué on 30 June 2012 (S/2012/523), (the Geneva communiqué), in which they set forth the steps and measures to be taken by the parties to secure the full implementation of the six-point plan and Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012), including an immediate cessation of violence in all its forms; principles and guidelines for a political transition that would meet the aspirations of

the Syrian people; and actions that they would take to implement those objectives in support of the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to facilitate a Syrian-led transition.

142. On 20 July 2012, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNSMIS by a final 30-day period and expressed its willingness in resolution 2059 (2012) to renew the mandate of UNSMIS thereafter only if the Secretary-General were to report, and the Security Council to confirm, that the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides was sufficient to allow UNSMIS to implement its mandate. Due to the increased levels of violence, the Security Council did not renew the mandate of UNSMIS, leading to the liquidation of the mission on 19 August 2012.

143. On 2 August 2012, the Joint Special Envoy informed the Secretary-General of his intention not to renew his mandate when it expired on 31 August 2012. On 3 August 2012, by its resolution 66/253 B, the General Assembly reiterated its call for an inclusive Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, pluralistic political system, in which citizens would be equal, regardless of their affiliations, ethnicities or beliefs, including through the commencement of a serious political dialogue between credible, empowered and mutually acceptable interlocutors representing the Syrian authorities and the Syrian opposition. In the resolution the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for the mission of the Joint Special Envoy and demanded that all Syrian parties work with his office to implement rapidly the transition plan set forth in the Geneva communiqué.

144. On 17 August 2012, together with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed Lakhdar Brahimi as the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and League of Arab States for Syria with effect from 1 September 2012.

145. Against the background of a rapidly deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, a growing humanitarian catastrophe that was also severely affecting neighbouring countries and a looming risk of regional destabilization, the Joint Special Representative held consultations with various stakeholders and undertook his first regional tour in September 2012, which included a visit to Damascus for talks with the President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

146. On 6 December 2012, the Joint Special Representative held a meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of State of the United States in Dublin. That first trilateral meeting would be followed by a number of other such trilateral meetings between the Joint Special Representative and the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States.

147. On 7 May 2013, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of State of the United States called in Moscow for the convening of an international conference on the Syrian crisis to include the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the opposition, with a view to reaching agreement on the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué.

148. On 15 May 2013, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/262, in which it reaffirmed its support for the mission of the Joint Special Representative and demanded that all Syrian parties work with his Office to implement rapidly the transition plan set forth in the Geneva communiqué in a way that would assure the safety of all in an atmosphere of stability and calm, provide for clear and irreversible steps in the transition according to a fixed time frame and establish a

consensus transitional governing body with full executive powers to which all functions of the Presidency and Government would be transferred, including those pertaining to military, security and intelligence issues, as well as a review of the constitution on the basis of an inclusive national dialogue and free and fair multiparty elections held in the framework of the new constitutional order. In the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide support and assistance for the implementation of the transition plan set forth in the Geneva communiqué and encouraged Member States to provide active diplomatic support in that regard. It also requested the Secretary-General, working in close coordination with international financial institutions, relevant regional and international organizations, including the League of Arab States, other relevant international actors and Syrian representatives, to initiate planning to provide support and assistance to a Syrian-led transition and to be granted the appropriate resources in that regard.

149. On 27 September 2013, the Secretary-General held a meeting with the Joint Special Representative and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the permanent members of the Security Council to discuss the prospective international conference on the Syrian Arab Republic. The same day, the Security Council adopted resolution 2118 (2013), in which it, inter alia, unanimously endorsed the Geneva communiqué and called for the convening, as soon as possible, of an international conference on the Syrian Arab Republic to implement the Geneva communiqué. It also called upon all Syrian parties to engage seriously and constructively at the Geneva Conference on Syria.

150. In November 2013, the Joint Special Representative undertook another regional tour, which included Damascus, to hold consultations on the proposed international conference. On 25 November 2013, on the recommendation of the trilateral meeting of the Joint Special Representative with the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States, the Secretary-General announced that the conference would commence on 22 January 2014 in Montreux, Switzerland, with a one-day high-level segment, followed by intra-Syrian talks facilitated by the Joint Special Representative. The first and second rounds of the intra-Syrian talks were held in Geneva from 24 to 31 January and from 10 to 15 February 2014, respectively. At the conclusion of the second round, the Joint Special Representative informed the Secretary-General that in his estimation, it would be unproductive to convene a third round of intra-Syrian talks unless a number of conditions were met.

151. On 22 February 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2139 (2014) in which it, inter alia, emphasized that the humanitarian situation would continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political solution in the Syrian Arab Republic and welcomed in that regard the Geneva Conference on Syria launched in Montreux on 22 January 2014. It demanded that all parties work towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva communiqué, leading to a genuine political transition that would meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people and enable them independently and democratically to determine their own future.

Cooperation with other entities

152. Substantive and administrative support for the Office of the Joint Special Representative is provided by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support. In the implementation of the good offices mandate,

the Special Envoy and his Office will continue to consult and coordinate closely with the Department of Political Affairs and, when appropriate, other departments, offices, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system. Cooperation will continue to be extended to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system operating in the region. The Office of the Special Envoy in Damascus will continue to consult and cooperate with the United Nations country team in the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, all the agencies working in the Syrian Arab Republic are represented on the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Syrian Crisis, which ensures the coordination and coherence of the political, humanitarian, human rights and other efforts of the United Nations in the Syrian Arab Republic.

153. In incorporating the principles of the global field support strategy, the Office will continue to leverage the existing logistical and administrative capacity of the Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

154. By its resolution 68/247, the General Assembly requested, inter alia, the Secretary-General to consider whether the functions of five security personnel could be included in the memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Office at Geneva for provision of their services on a cost-reimbursable basis and reflect this in the next budget submission, if necessary. The Office has since established a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Office at Geneva for the provision of critical support and coordination in Geneva on a cost-reimbursable basis, including the related security services.

155. By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested, inter alia, that more detailed information on the resources and support provided by the Office of the Special Representative to the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic (OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission) be included in the next budget submission. In this regard, it should be noted that, while the Office provided initial support during the start-up of the Joint Mission in October 2013, such as the loaning of vehicles, liaison with relevant parties and situation-awareness briefings, support has not been provided by the Office to the Joint Mission in 2014, nor is it expected to be provided.

Performance information

156. Accomplishments for the period January to June 2014 reflect steps towards ending the violence and reaching a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. They included the organization of the Geneva Conference on Syria in Montreux on 22 January 2014, where Member States and regional organizations urged the Syrian sides to come to a political settlement that would meet the aspirations of the people of the Syrian Arab Republic and fully implement the Geneva communiqué. Following that conference, two rounds of intra-Syrian talks were facilitated by the Joint Special Representative in Geneva, the first time that the two sides had engaged in direct negotiations since the start of the conflict. Also during that period, consultations were held with various representatives of Syrian society (the Government, opposition groups and civil society) and with various Governments with interest in, or influence on, the Syrian conflict. However, the political process stalled soon after the completion of the second round of negotiations in February 2014 and the conflict continued to escalate. With the

appointment of Staffan de Mistura as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria in July 2014, efforts by the United Nations were renewed to reinvigorate the political process.

Planning assumptions for 2015

157. Joint Special Representative Brahimi relinquished his duties, effective 31 May 2014. On 10 July, the Secretary-General announced the appointments of Mr. de Mistura as his Special Envoy for Syria and of Ramzy Ezzeldin Ramzy as Deputy Special Envoy.

158. The broad activities of the Special Envoy in 2015 are expected to be as follows:

(a) To use good offices aimed at bringing an end to all violence and human rights violations and at facilitating a Syrian-led peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis. To that end, the Special Envoy will consult intensively and broadly and engage with domestic and international stakeholders, including neighbouring States and other relevant countries and organizations, the Syrian authorities, opposition groups and other key civil society organizations. Guided by the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and in close consultation and coordination with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Special Envoy will advise the Secretary-General on the political process to help resolve the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic;

(b) To work with all relevant entities of the United Nations to provide support to efforts to end the violence and promote a political solution. As appropriate, the Special Envoy will maintain close contacts and consultations with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, other relevant United Nations agencies and personnel, including the Emergency Relief Coordinator, and facilitate and support their efforts. He/she will also maintain close contacts and consultations with the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(c) As appropriate, to brief the Security Council, the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations bodies.

159. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 20
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve through peaceful means a Syrian-led political solution to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, which will meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people to dignity, freedom and justice, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress towards the cessation of violence and achievement of a comprehensive political solution to the conflict	(a) Increased number of ceasefires/local agreements that lead to the cessation of hostilities between the Syrian parties and meet international human rights norms *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 10
(b) Conduct of an inclusive Syrian-led political process in a safe environment that provides for a political transition and aims to address effectively the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people	(b) (i) Increased engagement of representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of Syrian opposition groups in a credible and comprehensive political process *Performance measures* Number of meetings: Actual 2013: not available Estimate 2014: 30 Target 2015: 60 (ii) Road map or agreement is reached on a solution that meets the legitimate will and aspirations of the Syrian people and ensures full respect for their fundamental rights *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 Estimate 2014: 1 Target 2015: 1
(c) Progress towards improvement of the human rights situation	(c) Increased number of consultations with the Syrian parties to facilitate the release of detainees and prisoners related to events since March 2011

	Performance measures Actual 2013: 30 Estimate 2014: 40 Target 2015: 50
(d) Improved access for humanitarian assistance to people in need	(d) Increased percentage of people in need reached by international humanitarian assistance *Performance measures* (Percentage of people in need of food assistance reached) Actual 2013: 71 per cent Estimate 2014: 100 per cent Target 2015: 100 per cent

Outputs

- Provision of good offices and organization of consultations and negotiations with all internal, regional and international parties concerned, aimed at finding a political solution to the Syrian crisis
- Support to the Syrian parties in the negotiation and implementation of local ceasefire arrangements
- Regular visits to the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries to promote a political solution to the Syrian crisis (20)
- Advice to all Syrian stakeholders, including key civil society organizations, on best practices for reaching a negotiated solution, including on practical arrangements for the cessation of hostilities and other matters
- Training workshops on negotiation processes for relevant stakeholders (4)
- Facilitation of direct and indirect meetings between representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of Syrian opposition groups to reach an agreement to end the conflict and put forward a political solution acceptable to all concerned (60)
- Updates to the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other relevant United Nations bodies, as well as the League of Arab States and other regional organizations, on the progress of the mission of the Special Envoy
- Public awareness-raising initiatives, including public statements stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations and humanitarian access (12)
- Diplomatic support to United Nations humanitarian agencies in their efforts to deliver aid to the people in need in Syria
- Regular briefings to the diplomatic community, including members of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, on the political and security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the efforts of the Special Envoy

External factors

160. The objective will be achieved on the assumption that all domestic, regional and international stakeholders cooperate with the Special Envoy.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 21
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	8 365.0	7 031.6	1 333.4	7 998.9	6 665.5	–	(366.1)
Operational costs	4 279.5	4 119.4	160.1	3 872.2	3 712.1	54.5	(407.3)
Total	**12 644.5**	**11 151.0**	**1 493.5**	**11 871.1**	**10 377.6**	**54.5**	**(773.4)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 22
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1	1	1	2	6	9	9	–	29	13	14	56	–	24	–	80
Proposed 2015	1	1	1	2	6	9	9	–	29	13	9	51	–	29	–	80
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(5)**	**(5)**	–	**5**	–	–

161. The projected underexpenditure for 2014 is attributable primarily to the actual vacancy rate being higher than budgeted.

162. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for 2014 amount to $11,871,100 (net of staff assessment) and provide for civilian personnel costs ($7,998,900) for 80 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 6 P-5, 9 P-4, 9 P-3, 13 Field Service, 9 General Service (Other level) and 29 Local level); as well as operational costs ($3,872,200) comprising consultants ($220,000), official travel ($969,900), facilities and infrastructure ($1,041,600), ground transportation ($242,100), communications ($429,900), information technology ($161,100) and other supplies, services and equipment ($807,600).

163. In 2015, it is proposed that five General Service (Other level) positions be redeployed from Geneva to Damascus as Local level positions. As the functions of the five security-related positions are no longer required in Geneva as a result of the memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Office at Geneva for the

provision of related services, it is proposed to redeploy those positions to Damascus in order to strengthen the existing security-related staffing complement.

164. The proposed number of positions for the substantive component of the mission is 32, 1 of which will be based in Brussels (1 Under-Secretary-General), 14 of which will be based in Geneva (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 2 D-1, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 4 General Service (Other level)), 14 in Damascus (1 D-2, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 Field Service and 2 Local level), and 3 in New York (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)).

165. Thirteen positions are included for the support component of the mission, five of which will be based in Geneva (1 P-5, 4 General Service (Other level)) and eight in Damascus (1 P-4, 4 Field Service and 3 Local level).

166. Thirty-five positions are included for the security component of the mission, all of which will be based in Damascus (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 8 Field Service and 24 Local level).

167. The variance between the proposed resources for 2015 and the approved budget for 2014 is attributable to a number of factors, including decreased requirements for official travel and communications and lower estimated costs for international staff, in part due to the proposed redeployment of five General Service positions from Geneva to Damascus as Local level positions, partly offset by increased requirements, primarily for the rental of premises in Damascus.

Extrabudgetary resources

168. By its resolution 68/247, the General Assembly requested, inter alia, that clarification be provided in the next budget submission on the rationale for funding positions through extrabudgetary resources. In that regard, it should be noted that, by the same resolution, the Assembly approved regular budget funding for the two P-3 positions that had previously been funded by extrabudgetary resources. At present, there are no other extrabudgetary positions providing direct support to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria.

H. Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

($1,319,500)

Background, mandate and objective

169. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in July 2011 (S/2011/474 and S/2011/475) and subsequent to the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan was established to continue to play a good offices role on behalf of the Secretary-General to support the establishment and maintenance of good and peaceful neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. That included assisting the parties to agree on: (a) modalities for implementing provisions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that remain outstanding and (b) key post-separation arrangements critical for the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the parties.

170. On 27 September 2012, the Governments of the Sudan and of South Sudan signed nine agreements in Addis Ababa brokered by the High-level Implementation Panel of the African Union and closely supported by the Office of the Special Envoy. In the overall Cooperation Agreement, the parties recommitted to the overriding principle of establishing the Sudan and South Sudan as two viable neighbouring States cooperating with each other for that purpose. In addition, they signed eight detailed agreements on oil, trade, banking, certain economic matters, pensions, border issues, the status of their nationals in each other's countries and security arrangements.

171. In early January 2013, the two Presidents met in Addis Ababa to discuss implementation of the agreements of 27 September 2012 and the way forward on resolving the issues that remained pending. That summit led to a renewed commitment to cooperation but the participants failed to make any progress on the key issues, including the 14-mile area controversy or the issue of linkage between the implementation of the agreements on security arrangements and on oil and related economic matters. Subsequent summits did not yield further results on those issues. Consequently, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, in its communiqué of 25 January 2013, expressed its concern regarding any unilateral decision to link the implementation of certain agreements to the resolution of differences in interpretation in other agreements and stressed the need for both parties to implement unconditionally all agreements in their entirety.

172. The Office of the Special Envoy put significant effort into persuading the Government of South Sudan to implement the arrangements in the 14-mile area, as signed on 27 September 2012, and the Government of the Sudan to allow flexibility as to how South Sudan was to do that. Once the Sudan had accepted to give leeway as to how South Sudan was to implement the agreement, the Government of South Sudan accepted the compromise formula on 21 February 2013. To unlock the other key issues, the members of the High-level Implementation Panel called for an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism in Addis Ababa, which led to the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the activation of all the other security-related mechanisms, as of 10 March 2013.

173. Since then, little progress has been made in implementing key aspects of the security agreements or utilizing the agreed-upon mechanisms to address outstanding security-related issues. In particular, the dispute over the centre line of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the continued presence of armed forces within it, as well as the trading of accusations between the Sudan and South Sudan of support to respective rebel groups, continues to hamper progress in achieving a secure and stable environment along the contested border.

174. Notably, in November 2013, following an attempt by the African Union Border Programme, supported by the United Nations, to demarcate the centre line of the Zone in August 2013, South Sudan announced that it no longer agreed with the coordinates of the Zone and their connection with the proposed border crossing points. Also in November 2013, South Sudan formally announced its withdrawal from the operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism pending resolution of the dispute over the centre line of the Zone. The announcement by South Sudan on 27 May 2014 that it would resume its participation in the operations of the Mechanism could mark a positive turn and lead

to a resumption of operations in the near future, but those operations cannot be carried out properly without agreement on the centre line of the Zone, which remains unresolved.

175. Meanwhile, two outstanding issues remained: (a) the implementation of the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011 and the final status of the territory; and (b) the conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of the Sudan. On the Abyei area, the two Governments have made no progress in the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011 or the resolution of the final status of the territory during the reporting period. In addition, the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee has not met since 3 May 2013. With regard to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)/North resumed in February 2014 after a nine-month hiatus. While some progress has been achieved, security and humanitarian arrangements continue to be major obstacles to progress in the talks, which the High-Level Implementation Panel plans to reconvene in the near future.

176. The first half of 2014 witnessed intensified internal conflicts in both countries and those have hampered progress in the implementation of the Agreements of September 2012 and resolution of the outstanding issues. From January to June 2014, the Office of the Special Envoy increased its efforts, in collaboration with the High-level Implementation Panel and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, to help the Sudan and South Sudan address their internal situations. Those efforts included: (a) encouraging the preparations for a national dialogue in the Sudan and (b) increasing efforts to seek a peaceful resolution to the crisis in South Sudan following the outbreak of violence in December 2013 that led to gross human rights violations.

177. The call for a national dialogue in the Sudan announced by President Bashir in January 2014 and ongoing preparations for the same are a direct result of sustained engagement with the Government of the Sudan by the United Nations, the African Union, the international community and Sudanese citizens who have called for a comprehensive solution to the multiple conflicts in the country through constitutional reform reached through an inclusive national dialogue. Preparations for the holding of a genuine and transparent national dialogue will involve the increased and harmonized efforts of the Office of the Special Envoy, the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Joint Chief Mediator and the High-level Implementation Panel of the African Union, along with other regional and international actors.

Cooperation with other entities

178. At the request of the parties, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), the negotiation process between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to be facilitated by the High-level Implementation Panel. Under the leadership of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Office of the Special Envoy will continue to coordinate efforts with the Panel and the Authority in mediating between the conflicting parties in South Sudan, in close collaboration with the international community and other Special Envoys for the Sudan and South Sudan.

179. The Special Envoy, who is also the head of the United Nations Office to the African Union, will work in close collaboration and coordination with the Heads of Mission of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), as well as with key stakeholders, including neighbouring States, donor countries and members of the Security Council. The senior leaders of the Office of the Special Envoy, UNISFA, UNMISS, and UNAMID will continue to consult with one another, coordinate their political engagement and enjoy close cooperation. The collaborative efforts of the Office of the Special Envoy and the three United Nations missions in the Sudan and South Sudan remains vital in ensuring sustained and effective United Nations support for the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the two countries.

180. Coordination with other United Nations entities and international organizations in the region also remains a priority, which is reflected, for example, in the close cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP on the issue of humanitarian access to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile.

181. The Office of the Special Envoy will continue to be supported by the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa. The systematic exchange of information and cooperation with the Office in Addis Ababa contributes to and facilitates analysis and a coherent approach with those of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in response to the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan.

Performance information

182. From January to June 2014, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, alongside the High-level Implementation Panel and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, engaged with the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, through peaceful dialogue, to assist them: (a) on outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, (b) to pursue arrangements to strengthen their bilateral relationship and (c) on related internal conflicts in both countries that are an impediment to the normalization of bilateral relations.

183. With regard to South Sudan, the mediation facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development that commenced in January 2014, closely supported by the Office of the Special Envoy, registered the following key achievements: (a) the signing on 23 January 2014 of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the delegations of the Government of South Sudan and of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition and (b) the signing on 9 May 2014 by President Salva Kiir and former Vice-President Dr. Riek Machar of the Agreement to Resolve the Conflict in South Sudan. The signature of the former agreement and the establishment of a robust monitoring and verification mechanism to support its implementation mark an important step in the peace process, even if actual cessation of hostilities has not yet been fully implemented. Meanwhile, the latter agreement resulted in, inter alia, the inclusion of all South Sudanese stakeholders in the peace process and an agreement to engage in talks on the formation of a transitional Government of national unity. That agreement is a marked achievement and the

efforts towards its implementation facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development are continuing with renewed vigour, accompanied by equally intensified support from the Office of the Special Envoy.

Planning assumptions for 2015

184. The Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan will continue to work towards the achievement and consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement. The Special Envoy has been based in Addis Ababa since 1 January 2014 and will continue to shuttle regularly between the Sudan and South Sudan, travel to countries of the region and other pertinent locations for consultations and will participate in all rounds of formal negotiations conducted under the auspices of the High-level Implementation Panel of the African Union, as well as remaining highly involved in the negotiations on South Sudan facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

185. Two main issues remain outstanding in the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012), namely the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011 on the temporary arrangements in the Abyei Area and the final status of the Abyei Area, and the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The fact that the two countries are engulfed in their internal conflicts has slowed down the implementation of their bilateral agreements and even more so the resolution of pending issues between them. If no solution is found to the Abyei issue, the security situation in the Abyei Area will remain tense or even deteriorate and the involvement of the Special Envoy will continue to be important to avoid any confrontation between the two countries.

186. The Special Envoy will also continue to engage with the Government of the Sudan, in collaboration with the High-level Implementation Panel and the Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Joint Chief Mediator, to encourage a holistic approach to addressing the similar underlying causes to the various conflicts in the Sudan through the national dialogue currently in preparation.

187. In addition, as the conflict in South Sudan has a direct bearing on the resolution of the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan and the implementation of agreements between them, the Special Envoy will continue to engage to support efforts towards a peaceful resolution to the crisis in South Sudan. The mediation by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, established in response to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, is likely to continue through 2015 and will require sustained political and technical support from the Office of the Special Envoy.

188. Against that background, the good offices of the Secretary-General will continue to be utilized to promote and consolidate peace and security in the advancement of Security Council resolution 2046 (2012).

189. The Office of the Special Envoy will be supported by the United Nations Office to the African Union and will maintain a permanent presence in Juba and Khartoum, where it will be administratively supported by UNMISS and UNAMID respectively. Due to the dynamic nature of the talks and the engagement of the Security Council to follow up on the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012), the Special Envoy will travel frequently to the capitals of both countries and to New York, as necessary. He will engage in regular discussions with concerned leaders of

the region, the High-level Implementation Panel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and other international partners.

190. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 23
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To support the negotiation process to achieve the consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Implementation of bilateral agreements signed prior to the independence of South Sudan	(a) (i) Establishment of the Abyei Area Administration *Performance measures* Actual 2013: No Estimate 2014: No Target 2015: Yes (ii) Withdrawal of armed forces and police from the Abyei Area *Performance measures* Actual 2013: Partially done Estimate 2014: Complete Target 2015: Complete (iii) Full operationalization of the joint border verification and monitoring mechanism and full establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone *Performance measures* Actual 2013: No Estimate 2014: Yes Target 2015: Yes (iv) Cessation of hostilities pending an agreement on security and political arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2013: No Estimate 2014: Yes Target 2015: Yes

	(v) Humanitarian access for vulnerable populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2013: No Estimate 2014: Yes Target 2015: Yes
(b) Completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan	(b) (i) Agreement reached and implementation of the agreements on transitional financial arrangements and oil, border security, citizenship, currency and trade, assets and liabilities, transport, communications and water *Performance measures* (Agreement reached/implementation of the agreement) Actual 2013: Yes/No Estimate 2014: Yes/Yes Target 2015: Yes/Yes (ii) Agreement reached on a timeline for border demarcation and a dispute resolution mechanism for disputed areas *Performance measures* Actual 2013: No Estimate 2014: Yes Target 2015: Yes (iii) Agreement on the process leading to the determination of the final status of the Abyei Area *Performance measures* Actual 2013: No Estimate 2014: Yes Target 2015: Yes

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations with the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan and other relevant parties on all issues in connection with the peace consolidation process at both the senior and working levels (6 visits)
- Provision of advice or technical assistance through regular meetings and consultations with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as requested (12 meetings/consultations)
- Regular engagement and consultations with key Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop common approaches in addressing the situation in and between the Sudan and South Sudan (monthly)
- Quarterly briefings by the Special Envoy to the General Assembly and the Security Council (4)

External factors

191. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that the current political will of the leaders and of their respective communities prevails and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 24
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	1 280.2	1 038.7	241.5	1 063.5	822.0	–	(216.7)
Operational costs	392.5	306.6	85.9	256.0	170.1	19.5	(136.5)
Total	**1 672.7**	**1 345.3**	**327.4**	**1 319.5**	**992.1**	**19.5**	**(353.2)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 25
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	5	–	–	5	2	1	–	8
Proposed 2015	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	5	–	–	5	2	1	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

192. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 is attributable mainly to: (a) the higher than anticipated vacancy rate for international staff; and (b) the resumption of negotiations by South Sudan in Addis Ababa, which resulted in lower than budgeted expenditures for travel.

193. The proposed resources for 2015 for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan amount to $1,319,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the eight positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 National Professional Officer, 1 Local level) ($1,063,500), as well as operational costs ($256,000), comprising official travel ($191,400), facilities and infrastructure ($18,200), ground transportation ($10,800), communications ($15,000), information technology ($15,400) and medical services ($5,200).

194. In 2015, the proposed number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Envoy will remain unchanged. The two P-4 positions previously based in Juba and Khartoum will be located in Addis Ababa in 2015.

195. The variance of $353,200 between the resources proposed for 2015 and the appropriation for 2014 is mainly attributable to: (a) reduced provision for staff costs reflecting the higher vacancy factor being applied for international staff; and (b) the anticipated reduced official travel.

Extrabudgetary resources

196. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for 2015 for the Office.

I. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

($5,352,300)

Background, mandate and objective

197. The Security Council has been closely monitoring the situation in Yemen since the beginning of the uprising in early 2011. In its resolution 2014 (2011), the Council called for a political settlement and requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices, including through visits by his Special Adviser. On 12 June 2012, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2051 (2012), in which it reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism (the Transition Agreement) in accordance with resolution 2014 (2011). On 26 February 2014, the Security Council unanimously adopted a third resolution 2140 (2014) welcoming the recent progress made in the political transition and expressing strong support for completing the next steps of the transition, in line with the Transition Agreement facilitated by the Special Adviser and signed on 23 November 2011 in Riyadh. Regular briefings to the Security Council on Yemen will continue in accordance with the current 60-day reporting cycle established by the Council in resolution 2140 (2014). In the resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices, including through the efforts of his Special Adviser, and noted with appreciation the work of the Special Adviser. The Council stressed the importance of close coordination with international partners in order to contribute to the successful completion of the transition and further requested the Secretary-

General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in that regard.

198. In an effort to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012) and the Transition Agreement, in which the Yemeni sides requested the Secretary-General to, inter alia, provide continuous assistance, in cooperation with other entities, for the implementation of the agreement, including through the coordination of assistance from the international community, the Secretary-General established the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen in accordance with an exchange of letters with the President of the Security Council in June 2012 (S/2012/469 and S/2012/470). The Office has the following main functions:

(a) Provision of good offices to continue supporting the political transition in Yemen, in accordance with the Transition Agreement of November 2011 and Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012) and engagement with all sides in Yemen, including the Government of National Unity, other political parties, civil society organizations, women, youth and other actors in support of an inclusive Yemeni-led transition;

(b) Leading United Nations support to the National Dialogue Conference and coordinating international assistance to the Conference;

(c) Leading United Nations efforts to provide support for other transition steps, including the constitutional review, constitutional referendum and new general elections;

(d) Working closely with the members of the Security Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council and other international partners;

(e) Supporting the ongoing reporting obligations of the Secretary-General to the Security Council in the context of resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012).

199. The mission is headed by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, who will continue to exercise the good offices role of the Secretary-General, including through regular and frequent visits to Yemen to engage closely with all Yemeni sides.

Cooperation with other entities

200. The Department of Field Support will coordinate administrative support for the field operations. The Department of Political Affairs will continue to support the New York-based operations. The Policy and Mediation Division, the Electoral Assistance Division and other divisions of the Department of Political Affairs will also provide assistance to the Office, as appropriate. In fulfilling its tasks, the Office of the Special Adviser will work closely with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team in Yemen. Through the Inter-agency Task Force on Yemen, chaired by the Special Adviser, the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to ensure system-wide information sharing and coordination at the working and senior levels with the above-mentioned entities. Advice on safety and security for the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to be sought from the Department of Safety and Security. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and other United Nations offices in the region provide support in the form of close protection security

officers to supplement the existing close protection team, on an ad hoc, cost-reimbursable basis. The Kuwait Joint Support Office provides administrative support, within existing resources.

201. In implementing the good offices mandate, the Special Adviser and his Office will engage closely with Member States and regional organizations, including the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Security Council and other international partners, to coordinate assistance from the international community for the transition, in accordance with the Transition Agreement. Throughout the transition, the Special Adviser will continue to engage with all political constituencies and the international community, including regional actors. The Office of the Special Adviser will continue to engage closely with the secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

202. The Special Adviser will continue to work closely with the President, the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum and the political parties to ensure continued support and acceptance of the electoral preparations and electoral results. That work will be conducted in close coordination with the Resident Coordinator and with UNDP, which is providing logistical support for the electoral process on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

203. The establishment of the special political mission in Yemen in mid-2012 has allowed for more effective support for the transition process in terms of political monitoring and the provision of technical expertise. The team is working closely with the United Nations country team and international partners, leading the United Nations efforts to provide effective support through the steps outlined in the Transition Agreement, namely: (a) an inclusive preparatory process for a National Dialogue Conference; (b) the convening of the National Dialogue Conference; (c) the constitution-making process, including a referendum on the constitution; and (d) the holding of general elections under the new constitution.

204. With the active facilitation of the Special Adviser, a technical preparatory committee for the national dialogue process was formed in July 2012 involving all of the country's major political parties, women and youth, to design the national dialogue structure and organization, including its rules of procedure. Working with a high degree of consensus, the committee successfully completed its work in December 2012, paving the way for the opening of the National Dialogue Conference. As specified in the Transition Agreement, the National Dialogue Conference is intended to develop the foundations for a new constitution that will be submitted to the Yemeni people in a referendum. The National Dialogue Conference was launched on 18 March 2013 by President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi. The opening of the Conference, which included all the major political constituencies in the country, including large numbers of women and youth, was a major milestone in the transition in Yemen.

205. On 25 January 2014, the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference successfully concluded with the adoption of a final report, signed by all constituencies, which provides a road map for a continued Yemeni-led transition underpinned by a commitment to democracy, good governance, rule of law, national reconciliation and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all the people of Yemen.

206. The restructuring of the armed forces also advanced rapidly in late 2012 and the first half of 2013. In December 2012, President Hadi announced the restructuring of the Republican Guards and the First Armoured Division, two of the military units most involved in the clashes in 2011. In subsequent steps in February and April 2013, he reorganized the military into seven territorial districts with new leadership. Further reshuffling of top military commanders continued throughout 2013 and 2014.

207. Since the conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference, the transition has progressed to the next stage with the promulgation of presidential decree No. 26 (2014) naming the 17-member Constitution Drafting Commission and presidential decree No. 27 (2014) outlining how the constitution-making process will proceed and how the Commission will function and relate to other national bodies. The Commission has commenced its work by adopting its rules of procedure, code of conduct and work plan and has started drafting based on the constitutional principles agreed on in the final report of the National Dialogue Conference.

208. With those steps, the political transition in Yemen and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012) and 2140 (2014) remain largely on track, although the timetable has been readjusted, as agreed by the Yemenis in the context of the National Dialogue Conference. Many of the remaining transition tasks, including broad and fully inclusive public consultations on the new draft constitution, the constitutional referendum, reform of the state structure to prepare Yemen for the transition from a unitary to a federal State, electoral reform and general elections, are now expected to take place in 2015.

209. Thus far, forward momentum has characterized much of the transition, yet peace remains fragile and the transition must be viewed against the long-standing challenges Yemen is facing in the economic, humanitarian, political and security spheres. The country is faced with concurrent conflicts on multiple fronts. Conflict and tensions continue in the northern governorates, where the Ansar Allah (the Houthis) armed groups have managed to extend effective control over significant areas and where six wars have broken out since 2004; in the south, secessionist sentiments have been on the increase and armed Southern Movement (Hiraak) elements have emerged, clashing with the military forces. Yemen has become the battleground for combating Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, which remains a very real and lethal threat with aspirations to undertake large-scale operations in the region and beyond. Against that backdrop, the humanitarian situation has been aggravated, with nearly 60 per cent of the population dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs for food, nutrition, safe water, sanitation, health care, shelter and education.

210. The Transition Agreement, together with the final report of the National Dialogue Conference, provides a road map for the transformation of Yemen into a new democratic State. The Secretary-General is invited to provide ongoing assistance for the implementation of the Transition Agreement and the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and to coordinate assistance from the international community. Effective implementation will require significant support, including through the continuation of the mediation and facilitation, under the Secretary-General's good offices, for the constitution-making and electoral processes and other transition tasks.

211. In order to ensure a successful constitution-making process, the Office of the Special Adviser has developed an integrated programme in support of the process, which includes the establishment of a Yemeni secretariat and the provision of expertise so that the Constitution Drafting Commission can benefit from international experience and good practices. The provision of expert advice and technical support, along with political facilitation by the Special Adviser, will continue throughout the constitution-making process and electoral preparations.

Planning assumptions for 2015

212. It is expected that the Security Council will remain actively engaged throughout the transition in Yemen, including requiring regular reporting, which is currently set at reports every 60 days.

213. The Constitution Drafting Commission, which was constituted on 8 March 2014, is tasked to produce a new draft constitution that is expected to be put to a referendum in early March 2015, in accordance with presidential decree No. 27 (2014). Based on the constitution, new electoral laws are foreseen, leading to general elections to complete the transition period.

214. The importance of, and engagement with, regional actors will continue. Regular visits to the region are envisaged, including to Riyadh, Doha and Abu Dhabi, and to other capitals, including Washington, D.C., Moscow, Brussels and London, to support international engagement and coordination and strengthen the Friends of Yemen support group.

215. The Office of the Special Adviser has a small presence in Yemen, in order to maintain regular engagement with all political stakeholders and the United Nations country team and to lead the coordination of international assistance to the transition, in particular the constitution-making and electoral reform processes. Throughout the delicate transition, including during the negotiations in November 2011, close contact between New York and Sana'a has proved to be an essential element. Owing to the dynamic political environment and the regular reporting cycle to the Security Council in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012) and 2140 (2014), the Special Adviser will continue to be based in New York to maintain regular and close contact with Member States and in particular with the members of the Security Council, and will travel regularly to Yemen to maintain close contact with all stakeholders, including President Hadi, the Prime Minister, Mohammed Salem Basendwa, all political parties, and other key stakeholders, including women's groups, youth, civil society and the Hiraak and Houthis groups.

216. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 26
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance indicators

Objective: To support the implementation of the Transition Agreement of November 2011, contributing to peace, stability and development in Yemen

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Implementation of the Transition Agreement is advanced by the holding of an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory National Dialogue Conference	(a) (i) Agreement on a number of issues as outlined in the Transition Agreement relating to the National Dialogue Conference *Performance measures* (Number of issues/level of agreement) Actual 2013: 9/working groups Estimate 2014: Agreement complete (National Dialogue Conference concluded January 2014) Target 2015: No longer applicable (ii) Increased public understanding of the National Dialogue process *Performance measures* (Number of media teams trained) Actual 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 10
(b) Progress in achieving transitional justice and national reconciliation	(b) Increased number of policy initiatives or legislative measures that advance transitional justice and national reconciliation *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 Estimate 2014: 3 Target 2015: Completion targeted in 2014

(c) Progress towards conditions conducive for the holding of inclusive and participatory general elections in 2015	(c) (i) Increased percentage of new voters registered under the new voter biometric registry system *Performance measures* Actual 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 20 per cent Target 2015: 40 per cent (ii) Election commission established and fully functional *Performance measures* Actual 2013: established and fully functional Estimate 2014: established and fully functional Target 2015: established and remains functional to ensure free and fair elections in 2015 (iii) Increased percentage of electoral legislation relating to the referendum and other elections adopted *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 per cent Estimate 2014: 100 per cent Target 2015: 100 per cent (iv) Number of consultations and engagement with civil society and political parties on electoral issues *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 Estimate 2014: 30 Target 2015: 30
(d) Progress towards the adoption of a new constitution	(d) Number of phases of the constitution-making process completed *Performance measures* Actual 2013: 0 (constitution-making process to start after completion of the National Dialogue Conference)

Estimate 2014: 3 (establishment of the Constitution Drafting Commission; submission of the first draft of the constitution through a national body to the Office of the President; submission of the final constitution document)

Target 2015: 1 (adoption of a new constitution through a national referendum)

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations with the Yemeni authorities and other stakeholders on all issues related to the implementation of the Transition Agreement (100)
- Regular engagement and consultation with relevant Member States and with regional organizations, including the Gulf Cooperation Council (50)
- Technical support for the secretariat of the National Dialogue Conference, including preparation of thematic non-papers throughout the national dialogue and constitution-making processes (20) and support for the creation of a dedicated website and media initiatives to build public awareness of the national dialogue and constitution-making process (1)
- Technical support for the Constitution Drafting Commission, including the preparation of non-papers (10) and legislative support (10), including on electoral issues
- Briefings by the Special Adviser to the Security Council (6) and other relevant bodies, including the Friends of Yemen (2) and donors (2-3)
- Provision of technical assistance to the Government, civil society and other relevant actors, upon request and in close coordination with other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support transition needs, including facilitation of intra-constituency meetings (10) and workshops (5)
- Political facilitation of, and technical support for, the organization of a referendum and general elections, including close engagement with the new Electoral Commission, inter alia, through option papers (5), consultations (10) and training (2)

External factors

217. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that: (a) the security conditions are conducive to the implementation of the mandate; (b) there is continued political will, support and engagement from the Government of National Unity; and (c) there is continued support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 27
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	2 863.4	2 322.4	541.0	3 464.5	2 923.5	–	601.1
Operational costs	2 498.6	2 869.7	(371.1)	1 887.8	2 258.9	2.0	(610.8)
Total	**5 362.0**	**5 192.1**	**169.9**	**5 352.3**	**5 182.4**	**2.0**	**(9.7)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 28
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Subtotal international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014 (1 January 2014)	–	1	–	1	2	2	2	–	8	2	1	11	1	6	–	18
Approved 2014 (1 July 2014)	–	1	–	1	2	2	3	–	9	12	1	22	1	10	–	33
Proposed 2015	–	1	–	1	3	2	3	–	10	12	1	23	1	10	–	34
Change[a]	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**

[a] Change reflects the change between the proposed 2015 staffing level and the latest approved staffing for 2014.

218. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2014 of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Yemen is attributable mainly to the delayed recruitment of positions, partly offset by the overexpenditure related to the need for additional security officers from the United Nations Office at Geneva to provide close protection prior to the establishment of a dedicated close protection team, as neighbouring United Nations offices could not accommodate the requirement for additional security officers.

219. The proposed resources for 2015, amounting to $5,352,300 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed 34 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 12 Field Service, 1 General Service (Other level), 1 National Professional Officer, 10 Local level) ($3,464,500) and operational costs ($1,887,800), comprising consultants ($190,800), official travel ($685,400), facilities and infrastructure ($497,000), ground transportation ($105,600), communications ($244,800), information technology ($48,400), and other supplies, services and equipment ($115,800).

220. As a result of the security situation in Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser was strengthened during 2014 with a net increase of 15 positions in Sana'a (1 P-3 Chief Security Officer in lieu of 1 Field Service Security Officer post that was abolished, 11 Field Service and 4 Local level positions).

221. In 2015, one additional P-5 position is proposed for the Office of the Special Adviser.

222. The Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) to be located in Sana'a would assist the Special Adviser in support of the implementation of the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference, with a particular focus on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in line with the call by the Security Council for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by all weapons, including explosive weapons and small arms and light weapons, to stability and security in Yemen, including the collection and/or destruction of explosive remnants of war and surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons and ammunition (Security Council resolution 2140 (2014)). Issues surrounding disarmament, demobilization and reintegration are all the more critical given the escalating conflict between Ansar Allah (the Houthis) and other armed groups in northern Yemen. The Senior Political Affairs Officer would assist the Special Adviser in providing political facilitation and mediation to enable Yemenis to reach agreement on those issues with a view to preventing more conflict and enabling the State to restore its monopoly on the use of force.

223. The variance between the resources proposed for 2015 and the approved budget for 2014 is attributable mainly to increased staff costs owing to the full-year requirements for the additional positions approved in 2014, compared to the eight months budgeted in 2014, and the proposed addition of one position, offset in part by reductions under operational costs, primarily due to a reduction in the travel of security officers from other United Nations offices, as the dedicated close protection team is now established, and the discontinuation of one-time costs in 2015 for the acquisition of office furniture and equipment, security equipment and renovation of the office premises to ensure compliance with the minimum operating security standards.

Extrabudgetary resources

224. In 2014, extrabudgetary resources estimated at $132,834 have been utilized to support the Office of the Special Adviser to execute the complex support functions (administrative, human resource and programme management) necessary to support the political transition, including follow-up to the national dialogue process and the constitution-making and electoral reform processes. For 2015, extrabudgetary resources are still being sought from donors, but there have been no commitments.

J. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

($3,987,700)

Background, mandate and objective

225. The Sahel continues to require the attention and commitment of the international community as it faces multifaceted and complex challenges to long-term peace, stability and development.

226. During the general debate of the General Assembly in 2012, the Secretary-General hosted a meeting of Member States focused on bringing attention to the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation in the Sahel region. There was broad agreement among Member States, including members of the Security Council, that the situation in the Sahel posed a threat to international peace and security and must be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

227. Accordingly, in October 2012 the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy for the Sahel to develop and oversee the implementation of an integrated strategy for addressing the root causes of insecurity in the region, particularly under the four pillars of security, governance, humanitarian aid and development. Ensuring respect for human rights is recognized as an issue cutting across all four pillars. In its resolution 2071 (2012), the Security Council welcomed the appointment of the Special Envoy, stating that he should mobilize international efforts for the Sahel, coordinate the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy on the Sahel and engage actively in defining the parameters of a comprehensive solution to the Malian crisis.

228. As requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2056 (2012), the United Nations has developed a strategy aimed at supporting the Governments and people of the region to address the causes of instability within a sustainable and long-term perspective. The Special Envoy briefed the Security Council on 26 June 2013 and presented the Secretary-General's report (S/2013/354) on the situation in the Sahel region, which received support from the Council. Through a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/10) dated 16 July 2013, the Council welcomed the proposal for a coordination mechanism as well as the specific objectives and indicative actions of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel under its three strategic goals: (a) enhancing inclusive and effective governance throughout the region; (b) strengthening the capacity of national and regional security mechanisms to address cross-border threats; and (c) integrating development and humanitarian interventions to build resilience.

229. Security in the broader Sahel region is threatened by the heightened activity of terrorist and criminal groups, eroding state authority and negatively affecting opportunities for development. The limited capacity of Governments in the region to ensure the security of their populations, deliver basic services and foster dialogue and citizen participation has a negative effect on the economic and social spheres of life. The humanitarian and security threats require more efficient utilization of available resources for targeted efforts against poverty and insecurity. In this respect, the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel is a flexible tool aimed at guiding collective interventions in the region and meant to evolve and adapt to changing circumstances. The integrated strategy applies a flexible geographical definition, encompassing countries in the broader Sahel-Sahara region.

230. The momentum generated during the first meeting of Sahelian ministers on 5 November 2013 in Bamako, which resulted in the establishment of a coordination platform for the Sahel, has inspired new strategies for the Sahel developed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union, as well as leading to the establishment, in February 2014, of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5-Sahel), an initiative of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, with the aim of promoting a common vision for regional cooperation in the areas of development and security among the five countries. Those important

regional and subregional initiatives show ownership by the countries of the region and mobilize energies towards addressing the short- and long-term challenges to peace and development in the region. They also underscore, however, the need for improved coordination.

231. On 1 May 2014, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Hiroute Guebre Sellassie as his new Special Envoy for the Sahel. Ms. Guebre Sellassie succeeded Romano Prodi, who completed his assignment on 31 January 2014. The Special Envoy will continue to consult regularly with all concerned stakeholders at national, regional and international levels, to ensure the successful implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and promote coordinated interventions in the Sahel region.

Cooperation with other entities

232. In implementing the integrated strategy for the Sahel, the United Nations system in the region has set up a coordination mechanism, including a steering committee and three United Nations regional inter-agency working groups on governance, security and resilience. Since her appointment on 12 May 2014, the Special Envoy has chaired the steering committee, which provides overall strategic guidance and oversees concerted inter-agency efforts for the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy. It is composed of the Regional Directors team, the Resident Coordinators in the Sahel countries (including the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)), and the conveners of the three regional working groups.

233. The regional working group on governance is convened by UNDP and composed of representatives of UNHCR, OHCHR, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, (UN-Women), UNFPA, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office for West Africa.

234. The regional working group on security is convened by the United Nations Office for West Africa and is composed of representatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP, MINUSMA, the Department of Political Affairs, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267, OHCHR, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, IOM, UN-Women and UNAIDS.

235. The Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel convenes the regional working group on resilience, which includes representatives of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, UN-Women, UNESCO, UNDP, UNHCR, OHCHR, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNFPA, IOM and the World Bank.

236. This system ensures effective coordination between all the relevant actors in the United Nations system in the region.

237. In addition, substantive and administrative support for the Office of the Special Envoy is provided by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support. The Special Envoy and her office will continue to consult and coordinate their activities with all relevant United Nations entities in the region and all members of the Sahel Inter-Agency Task Force at Headquarters.

238. The Office of the Special Envoy is co-located with the United Nations Office for West Africa, with the latter providing the necessary logistical and infrastructure support on site. That is complemented by the services of the Global Service Centre. Economies of scale are achieved by using the existing service capacity, expertise, communications and information and communications technology network of the Global Service Centre and the United Nations Office for West Africa.

Performance information

239. The Office of the Special Envoy relocated from Rome to Dakar effective 1 January 2014, while the former Special Envoy for the Sahel continued to mobilize the international community to pay close attention to the interrelated security and development challenges facing the region until the end of his tenure on 31 January 2014.

240. While the recruitment process for the new Special Envoy was under way, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa demonstrated effective leadership in overseeing the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy. He travelled on various occasions to countries in the Sahel region to update heads of State and ministers on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy and guided United Nations efforts in the region in the framework of the strategy. In particular, he set up the steering committee and the three regional working groups. In 2014, the United Nations system and its partners initiated a number of activities to support the efforts of the Sahel countries in addressing governance, security and resilience challenges. Those are described in more detail in the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (S/2014/397).

241. On 16 May 2014, the Special Envoy represented the United Nations at the second ministerial-level meeting on the Sahel which was convened by the Government of Mali in Bamako. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mali and was attended by Member States of the Sahel region and neighbouring countries, as well as regional and international organizations and financial institutions. The participants endorsed the road map proposed by the Malian Chair and renewed their commitment to breaking down institutional barriers in order to enhance coordination and rationalize the allocation of resources for regional cooperation initiatives. As part of the efforts to enhance coordination, in its adopted conclusions the meeting tasked the technical secretariat of the coordination platform, co-chaired by the Special Envoy and the African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel, to produce a comparative analysis of the different regional initiatives in the Sahel. The co-Chairs are committed to supporting the effective functioning of the ministerial coordination platform for the Sahel, which is entrusted with the overall coordination of regional initiatives in the Sahel.

Planning assumptions for 2015

242. In 2015, the Special Envoy and her team in Dakar will focus on complementing the programmatic activities of the United Nations with political facilitation and support. In particular, in 2015 the Office will: (a) continue to provide strategic direction for regional United Nations interventions in the framework of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (see S/2013/354); (b) promote the coordinated response of the international community, including through providing support for the work of the coordination platform for the Sahel in close collaboration with the Malian Chair and the African Union; (c) promote the political commitment of Governments in the region to undertaking structural changes for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel; (d) promote regional and interregional cooperation for the fulfilment of the objectives of the integrated strategy; and (e) report to the Security Council on the progress made towards the implementation of the strategy.

243. In 2015, the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel will be based on a flexible geographical definition of the region, allowing adjustments based on the specific challenges that each initiative or activity aims to address. That is particularly the case for the second objective of the integrated strategy: strengthening national and regional security mechanisms to address cross-border threats, which requires close cooperation between West, Central and North African countries.

244. With respect to the provision of strategic direction for regional United Nations interventions, in 2015 the Special Envoy will continue to chair the steering committee and guide the work of the three regional working groups. Although each of the working groups is led by a distinct United Nations entity, the Special Envoy and her Office will be responsible for ensuring homogeneity and consistency in the implementation of their respective activities and for reporting on progress.

245. The members of the coordination platform, which is entrusted with the overall coordination of the initiatives on the Sahel, are expected to meet twice in 2015. The Special Envoy and her team, in close collaboration with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel, as co-Chairs of the technical secretariat of the coordination platform, will continue to support the Malian chairmanship of the platform in following up on discussions between the stakeholders concerned regarding corrections to the respective Sahel strategies and initiatives, monitoring progress, raising funds and closing gaps. That will include maintaining up-to-date information, in coordination with the relevant United Nations entities, on the work of regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, the Community of Sahel-Saharan States, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa, as it pertains to the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and promoting coordinated interventions in the region.

246. The Office of the Special Envoy is also responsible for producing an annual comprehensive report on the progress made towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel in coordination with all relevant United Nations entities. In 2015, the Council will expect a report of the Secretary-General, followed by a briefing by the Special Envoy.

247. The costs associated with the relocation of the Office of the Special Envoy from Rome to Dakar amount to approximately $317,100, which consists mainly of amounts for common staff costs, travel, office alterations, furniture and equipment, acquisition and transportation of vehicles and other services. In 2015, the co-location of the Office of the Special Envoy and the United Nations Office for West Africa will leverage the existing infrastructure, administrative and logistical support capacity of the Office for West Africa. In particular, the support component of the Office of the Special Representative has been functionally integrated with the support unit of the Office for West Africa. That has helped to leverage existing support capacity in the mission area.

248. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 29
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve long-term stability and development in the Sahel region

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced governance, strengthened security mechanisms and improved humanitarian and development conditions throughout the region	(a) (i) Improved coordination among national, regional and international actors in order to promote a common vision for long-term stability and development in the Sahel region *Performance measures* Number of adopted outcome documents of the meetings of the coordination platform for the Sahel, outlining modalities for improved regional cooperation and coordination of international assistance Actual 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2 (ii) Enhanced implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel *Performance measures* Number of adopted outcome documents of consultative meetings aimed at validating and reviewing the progress of the regional governance, security and resilience projects of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel Actual 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 1 Target 2015: 1

Outputs

- Consultations with Member States of the United Nations, regional organizations and international organizations, including international financial institutions, to raise awareness of the persistent challenges to peace and development facing the Sahel region and strengthen the political will to enhance regional cooperation to address them
- Organization of one regional and six national civil society conferences that take into consideration the inputs of civil society and affected populations into the design and implementation of regional United Nations interventions in the Sahel (7)
- Provision of secretariat support to the two meetings of the coordination platform for the Sahel, which is tasked with the overall coordination of regional initiatives (2)
- Completion of one comparative analysis of all the regional initiatives in the Sahel, in collaboration with the African Union, for endorsement by the coordination platform for the Sahel in 2015 (1)
- Submission of an annual report to the Security Council in June 2015 on progress made towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (1)

External factors

249. The objective of the office of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel will be achieved provided that there is a strong political commitment of the countries of the Sahel to regional cooperation and to bringing about the structural changes that are required for the successful implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and that there is continued support of the international community, especially key donor States and members of the Security Council.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 30
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	1 603.9	1 149.0	454.9	2 112.6	1 657.7	–	508.7
Operational costs	1 719.5	1 706.6	12.9	1 875.1	1 862.2	23.5	155.6
Total	**3 323.4**	**2 855.6**	**467.8**	**3 987.7**	**3 519.9**	**23.5**	**664.3**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 31
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1[a]	1	–	–	3	4	3	–	12	–	–	12	1	2	–	15
Proposed 2015	–	1	–	–	3	5	3	–	12	1	–	13	1	3	–	17
Change	**(1)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**2**

[a] The USG position was approved up to 31 January 2014.

250. The projected underexpenditure in 2014 is primarily due to the delayed recruitment of staff to the mission.

251. The proposed resources for 2015 for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel amount to $3,987,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed 17 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 Field Service, 1 National Professional Officer, 3 Local level) ($2,112,600), as well as operational costs ($1,875,100), comprising consultants ($246,800), official travel ($449,300), facilities and infrastructure ($116,700), ground transportation ($22,200), air transportation ($550,500), communications ($122,700), information technology ($77,500) and other supplies, services and equipment ($289,400).

252. In 2015, the proposed changes to the number and level of the positions for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel include: (a) the discontinuation of the position of Under-Secretary-General that was approved for one month in 2014; (b) the proposed establishment of a P-4 Political Affairs Officer; (c) the proposed establishment of the posts of Senior Staff Assistant/Personal Assistant (Field Service) and Driver (Local level).

253. It is proposed that the Political Affairs Officer (P-4) be based in Bamako to coordinate with the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel. By its presidential statement of 27 August 2014 (S/PRST/2014/17), the Security Council welcomed the establishment of the coordination platform for the Sahel to discuss common priorities for initiatives in the Sahel and called on the international community, including the United Nations and the African Union, as co-Chairs of the technical secretariat, to support the functioning of the platform. The proposed Political Affairs Officer will carry out tasks entrusted to the technical secretariat, including in particular the organization of events, conferences and seminars related to the strategy and resource mobilization for its implementation.

254. The Senior Staff Assistant/Personal Assistant (Field Service) will provide support to the Special Envoy, including by managing requests for information and follow-up, preparing materials for meetings and business trips, attending and taking notes of meetings and providing guidance and supervision to other staff in the area of responsibility.

255. The Driver will support the Special Envoy, who is now based full-time in Dakar.

256. The variance between the resources proposed for 2015 and the 2014 approved budget is attributable mainly to the proposed additional positions and increased costs related to air transportation, partly offset by decreased requirements for consultants.

Extrabudgetary resources

257. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Office for 2015.

K. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes region

($4,982,700)

Background, mandate and objective

258. Since 1996, successive cycles of violence have plagued the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Over the years, those cycles led to the overthrow of one regime, the de facto division of the country for a number of years and large-scale humanitarian crises with regional implications.

259. On 24 February 2013, Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia signed the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. The Framework outlines key national, regional and international commitments that the signatory countries have agreed in order to end the recurring cycles of conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

260. On 18 March 2013, the Secretary-General appointed Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland and former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region of Africa with a mandate to support the implementation of the Framework.

261. On 28 March 2013, the Security Council adopted resolution 2098 (2013) and welcomed the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and the appointment of the Special Envoy. The Council tasked the Special Envoy, in coordination with, and with the appropriate support from, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of national and regional commitments under the Framework, including through the establishment of benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures. It further encouraged the Special Envoy to lead a comprehensive political process, which would include all relevant stakeholders, to address the underlying root causes of the conflict.

262. In March 2014, by its resolution 2147 (2014) the Security Council renewed the mandate for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and called on the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region to continue her efforts to fully implement the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

263. Since its establishment in 2013, the Office of the Special Envoy has been instrumental in her efforts to achieve the following objectives:

(a) Support for the conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) and related follow-up processes;

(b) Substantive support and hosting of the sessions of the Technical Support Committee of the Framework on drafting regional benchmarks, plans of action and identifying priority activities for implementation;

(c) Advocacy and coordination of international support for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework with a team of international Special Envoys and Representatives for the Great Lakes region, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Representative of the African Union, the Special Envoy of the United States of America and the Senior Coordinator of the European Union for the Great Lakes region;

(d) Launch and operationalization of the women's platform;

(e) Planning and organization of the meetings of the Regional Oversight Mechanism;

(f) Carrying out a consultative dialogue with civil society;

(g) Strengthening coordination and cooperation with United Nations agencies, and collaboration with regional partners, such as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, SADC, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the African Union, and supporting the Chair of the Conference in leading a high-level dialogue on root causes, beginning with illegal armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

264. The security situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo remains precarious. The persistence of illegal armed groups, particularly the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the unresolved root causes of perennial conflicts, including the implementation of the outcome of the Kampala Dialogue, and the imperative to build trust and mutual confidence will continue to pose challenges for relations between Member States with considerable implications for the long-term stability of the region and for the implementation of the mandate of the Special Envoy.

265. The Secretary-General, by his letter to the Security Council dated 14 July 2014 (S/2014/502), indicated his intention to appoint Said Djinnit of Algeria as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region. By the letter of the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General dated 16 July 2014 (S/2014/503), the Security Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General.

Cooperation with other entities

266. The United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) will continue to provide technical, logistical and administrative services to the Office of the Special Envoy, free of charge. The administrative and technical planning capacity of UNSOA is based largely in Nairobi and hence is well positioned to ensure the provision of services in a timely manner to the Office of the

Special Envoy. Support will also be provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

267. The Office of the Special Envoy will continue to coordinate regularly and work closely with MONUSCO and country teams in the region, especially on the national commitments of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as outlined in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. MONUSCO will be supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the operationalization of its national commitments under the Framework. In July 2013, the Office of the Special Envoy and MONUSCO established a joint liaison cell within existing resources, to strengthen collaboration and coordination for optimal synergy and efficiency between the entities. The cell has facilitated operations in terms of coordinating all travel and activities of the Special Envoy and the staff of his Office, both in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, including the organization of four regional civil society workshops.

268. In executing his functions, the Special Envoy will also liaise, as appropriate, with the Resident Coordinators in the countries which are signatories to the Framework and other United Nations missions in the region. In an effort to promote synergies while maximizing impact, the Office has collaborated with the United Nations country teams in the region as well as representatives of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and offices in the region, including through a joint meeting in Kigali at the end of May 2014. Agreement was reached among the participants to support the implementation of the Framework.

269. In order to strengthen cooperation with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region for the implementation of the Framework, the Office of the Special Envoy is in the process of finalizing a memorandum of understanding with the Conference. Concrete political, programmatic and resource mobilization partnership activities for the implementation of the Framework are set out in the memorandum. It will facilitate the development of joint projects between the Office of the Special Envoy and the Conference related to the four platforms operated by the Conference (youth, women, parliamentarians and private business).

Performance information

270. During the first half of 2014 the Office, under the leadership of the Special Envoy, supported the signatory countries in the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in line with its mandate. The work was guided by the road map of the Special Envoy, regional benchmarks, and the Plan of Action arising from the Framework, including the 15 priority activities set out in it. In January 2014, as an indication of the strong regional support for the Framework, Kenya and the Sudan signed the Framework, bringing the number of signatory countries to 13.

271. The Special Envoy presented the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Framework (S/2014/153) to the Security Council on 28 March 2014. The Special Envoy further briefed the Security Council on 7 August 2014, providing an update on the progress in the implementation of the Framework. The next report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council will be presented in September 2014.

272. During 2014, the Special Envoy conducted several visits to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda to engage with the authorities on the implementation process. In January 2014, the Special Envoy attended the mini-summit convened by the Chair of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, the President of Angola, to engage with the leaders of the region on the implementation process. The Special Envoy and the Special Adviser to the Special Envoy visited Angola on two further occasions to engage with the Chair of the Conference. The Special Envoy also coordinated international support for the Framework in conjunction with the international team of Special Envoys and Representatives for the Great Lakes, including through joint travels in the region, and engaged with international partners to maintain focus on, and interest in, the issues of the Great Lakes region.

273. The first meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism was held in Addis Ababa in January 2014 and the second meeting is scheduled for September 2014 in New York. The Technical Support Committee had held two meetings as of August 2014 (27 and 28 March in Nairobi and 20-23 May in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo). The next meeting of the Technical Support Committee is scheduled to take place between 4 and 6 September in Nairobi.

274. While the trend indicates general progress, the situation remains precarious, with several potential flashpoints for the resurgence of conflict and setbacks in the implementation process. In mid-June there was an exchange of fire between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda at a disputed border area between the two countries, which resulted in fatalities.

275. To support the implementation of the economic pillar of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, the Office of the Special Envoy launched the planning process for the Great Lakes private sector investment conference, which is expected to be a year-long exercise. In conjunction with the United Nations Global Compact, the Office also convened a round table on responsible investment in the Great Lakes Region in Addis Ababa in June 2014.

276. In September 2014, in conjunction with the World Bank, UNDP, the European Union and the Government of Belgium, the Office will convene a meeting on regional approaches to development in the Great Lakes region. The results of that meeting will feed into the regional consultation on the private sector investment conference, to be held in Luanda in September 2014.

277. On 30 May and 1 June 2014, the Office of the Special Envoy co-organized with UNICEF, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Government of Burundi the "Children's Forum of Hope for the Great Lakes Region". The Forum, which was addressed by the Special Envoy, resulted in the election of four children as "ambassadors of hope" who subsequently attended the special youth employment summit organized by the Conference in Nairobi in July 2014. The Office also sponsored the participation of 30 young people in the summit, which was attended by the Special Envoy, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Great Lakes region. The summit resulted in the selection of new representatives for the Children's Forum and a signed declaration, with 40 commitments in support of youth employment in the Great Lakes region. A regional conference on cooperation on the judiciary, a joint mission with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNHCR

on Congolese refugees and regional civil society consultations are also planned by the Office for the second half of 2014.

Planning assumptions for 2015

278. In 2015, the Special Envoy and his Office will continue to implement the six-point plan developed by the previous incumbent, including by encouraging rapid progress in the implementation of the declarations and follow-up processes of the Kampala Dialogue and through the technical and high-level engagements of the Technical Support Committee and the Regional Oversight Mechanism respectively. The Office will also continue to provide substantive and logistic support to the Technical Support Committee, which is composed of the principal representatives of the Heads of State of signatory countries to the Framework, to ensure the implementation of commitments, including the effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process as provided in the regional plan of action, and to prepare implementation and progress reports, as appropriate, to the Regional Oversight Mechanism in September 2015. In addition, the Office will provide substantive support through monitoring, analysis and mediation support to the role of the Special Envoy in high-level dialogues on sensitive issues.

279. Based on the mandate given to the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region by the Security Council in resolution 2098 (2013), the overarching planning assumptions for the 2015 budget will be centred on the following programmatic activities:

(a) Support the efforts of the Special Envoy, in conjunction with the Chair of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, to promote dialogue on the root causes of conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and other regional issues, including anticipated challenges in the run-up to elections, which are scheduled in several countries in the region in 2016 and 2017;

(b) Support the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, SADC and the political leadership in the region in the implementation of the outcomes of the Kampala Dialogue as contained in the Nairobi Declarations and provide effective monitoring and evaluation of that process;

(c) Continue the good offices to build trust and confidence between countries in the region and ease regional tensions, including capacity support to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, support the implementation of existing accords that promote regional economic integration and promote the free movement of goods and people, including women and youth, ensure that women, peace and security perspectives, as well as the women's platform initiative, are implemented as outlined in the regional action plan of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and the endorsed priority activities;

(d) Provide support to follow-up processes to the private sector investment conference and the establishment of a permanent private sector forum under the auspices of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region for sustainable investment and development in the region;

(e) Support the functioning of the Technical Support Committee and the Regional Oversight Mechanism through capacity-building, including the planning and organization of meetings and the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Framework;

(f) Consolidate the gains made from efforts to involve civil society and youth in the implementation of the Framework and, in conjunction with the Conference, follow up on the outcome of the summit on youth unemployment and the activities of other civil society organizations relating to the implementation process;

(g) Support efforts to alleviate the condition of refugees and internally displaced peoples by ensuring that conditions for their safe return are in place;

(h) Organize meetings and workshops to facilitate the development of a joint security strategy, including the joint management of borders between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

280. Given the complexities and chronic nature of the problems facing the Great Lakes region, shuttle diplomacy between the signatories to the Framework and the Special Envoy will be required, as well as continuous working-level meetings of experts to prepare the ground for the biannual high-level meetings of the Oversight Mechanism. That necessitates a solid capacity for political analysis, to provide the Special Envoy with both contextual analysis and process management of ongoing activities.

281. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the mission are set out below.

Table 32
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To support efforts towards the implementation of the provisions of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region of 2013 and contribute to a durable solution to the recurring conflicts in the Great Lakes region

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress in the implementation of the commitments under the Framework, according to established benchmarks	(a) (i) Increased percentage of recommendations proposed by the Technical Support Committee on agreed regional benchmarks and plan of action *Performance measures* (Percentage of recommendations) Actual 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 30 per cent Target 2015: 60 per cent (ii) Reduced number and strength of the activities of armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo *Performance measures* (Number of armed groups neutralized)

	Actual 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2 (iii) Increased percentage of commitments made in the declarations of the Kampala Dialogue implemented by the signatory countries *Performance measures* (Percentage of commitments implemented) Actual 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 20 per cent Target 2015: 40 per cent

Outputs

- Quarterly and monthly engagement and consultations at senior levels (4) and at working level (12) with the authorities of the 13 signatory countries to the Framework
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)
- Meetings of the Technical Support Committee (4)
- Meetings of the Regional Oversight Mechanism at the level of Head of State (2)
- Periodic briefings by the Special Envoy to the Security Council (2) and the African Union Peace and Security Council (2)
- Facilitation of international conferences on the Great Lakes region (2)

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) Progress in the implementation of confidence-building activities involving the international community, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to address the underlying root causes of the conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	(b) (i) Increase in the number of confidence-building projects implemented in the region *Performance measures* (Number of projects implemented) Actual 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 8

(ii) Increase in the number of pledges made on the implementation of the Framework

Performance measures

Actual 2013: 2

Estimate 2014: 3

Target 2015: 4

(iii) Increased number of meetings to address root causes, such as land issues, to alleviate the return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons

Performance measures

(Number of working-level coordination meetings and results-oriented interactions between the Office, the host country authorities and other stakeholders)

Actual 2013: 1

Estimate 2014: 6

Target 2015: 10

Outputs

- Thematic papers and/or related projects developed jointly with partners, including United Nations country teams, the World Bank, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Global Fund for Women, which propose concrete regional actions to widen and deepen regional integration (5)
- Facilitation of conferences jointly with partners, including United Nations country teams, the World Bank, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Global Fund for Women, on the political, economic, social, judicial and human rights pillars to make recommendations for action, with the participation of government representatives, civil society groups, human rights defenders and women's groups from the Great Lakes region (4)
- Regional consultations by the Special Envoy and/or the Special Adviser, to engage the political leadership on the full implementation of the commitments under the Framework (5)
- Cross-border projects initiated in close cooperation with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and United Nations partners, including UN-Women, UNEP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and UNICEF (6)
- Country-specific resource mobilization meetings with donors (8)

External factors

282. The mandate of the Office of the Special Envoy is expected to achieve its objective provided that the signatory countries and witnesses of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and Member States of the Security Council, continue to support the political process and implement appropriate follow-up measures, as

proposed by the Regional Oversight Mechanism and the Special Envoy, and the situation in the region allows for political dialogue between countries in the region.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 33
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	2 534.1	2 869.4	(335.3)	3 069.2	3 404.5	–	535.1
Operational costs	1 842.7	1 741.7	101.0	1 913.5	1 812.5	11.5	70.8
Total	**4 376.8**	**4 611.1**	**(234.3)**	**4 982.7**	**5 217.0**	**11.5**	**605.9**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 34
Positions

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related category*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Subtotal international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	1[a]	1	–	1	4	5	3	–	15	1	2	18	1	7	–	26
Proposed 2015	1	1	–	1	4	6	3	–	16	1	2	19	1	7	–	27
Change	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

[a] The Under-Secretary-General position was budgeted on a when-actually-employed (WAE) basis in 2014.

283. The anticipated overexpenditure in 2014 is attributable mainly to: (a) the approval by the General Assembly of a greater number of positions than the funding level for general temporary assistance; (b) a lower projected average vacancy rate than budgeted for international and national staff; (c) engagement of a full-time Under-Secretary-General from 1 September 2014 compared to the provision for an Under-Secretary-General on a when-actually-employed basis; and (d) higher expenditures for post adjustment as a result of the transfer of three positions from Dublin to Geneva from 1 September 2014. The projected overexpenditures for staff costs are partly offset by projected underexpenditures for operational costs mainly due to: (a) lower than budgeted requirements for communication support services; and (b) the non-acquisition of servers under information technology, owing to shared utilization of the UNSOA server.

284. The proposed resources for 2015 for the Office of the Special Envoy amount to $4,982,700 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for 27 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant

Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 6 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 Field Service, 2 General Service (Other level), 1 National Professional Officer, 7 Local level) ($3,069,200), as well as operational costs ($1,913,500), comprising consultants ($125,900), official travel ($723,500), facilities and infrastructure ($155,400), ground transportation ($36,700), air transportation ($220,000), communications ($349,100), information technology ($124,500) and other supplies, services and equipment ($178,400).

285. The Office proposes the establishment of one additional Political Affairs Officer position (P-4), to support the expanded mandate of the Office, in line with the increase in the number of countries which are signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The addition of Kenya and the Sudan, to the signatories of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework has significantly expanded the areas of coverage of the political team of the Office of the Special Envoy in terms of monitoring developments, preparing reports and undertaking context and content analysis on the roles of those countries in the implementation of the Framework. Significant political challenges are envisaged in the upcoming political transitions in some of the signatory countries, which will require strengthened staff resources. During 2014, the tasks associated with the expanded mandate of the Office were temporarily covered by a P-4 position funded through extrabudgetary resources.

286. The Office is also proposing the establishment of one Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer position (P-3) and accommodating this request through the abolishment of one Security Coordination Officer position (P-3). The neutralization of the M23 rebel movement and the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations, following the conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue, will involve the repatriation and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former rebels. Furthermore, the FDLR has initiated a voluntary surrender and disarmament process that would envisage significant disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement activities requiring the involvement of the Office. Accordingly a dedicated position is proposed for those functions to ensure effective follow-up and support.

287. Since the Special Envoy and the Office receive support on security-related matters from UNSOA, supplemented by the Department of Safety and Security in Nairobi, it is proposed to abolish a P-3 Security Coordination Officer position that would offset the proposed creation of the P-3 Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer position.

288. The resource requirements for 2015 represent an increase of $605,900 compared to the appropriation for 2014, mainly due to an increase in staff costs attributable to: (a) the projected full deployment of international and national staff in 2015, compared to a phased deployment in 2014; (b) a lower vacancy rate proposed for international and national staff in 2015 compared to that of 2014; (c) provisions for one additional P-4 position in 2015; (d) provision being made for a full-time Under-Secretary-General in 2015, compared to an Under-Secretary-General on a when-actually-employed basis in 2014; and (e) relocation of three positions from Dublin to Geneva, with consequent higher costs for post adjustment. Increased resources for operational costs are mainly due to: (a) increased requirements for official travel, mainly attributable to the increased activities of a full-time Under-Secretary-General and increased travel within the Great Lakes region to support the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation

Framework and (b) increased resources for air transportation owing to anticipation of a greater number of special flights in the region. Those increases are partly offset by decreases under communications and information technology as a result of discontinuation of the non-recurrent acquisition of equipment budgeted in 2014 and reduced provisions for communications and information technology services, taking into account expenditure projections for 2014.

Extrabudgetary resources

289. In line with the vision of the Special Envoy and the objectives of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, the Office has established a trust fund to facilitate funding for quick-impact projects in conflict-affected communities. As of June 2014 an amount of $1.6 million had been pledged by donors. The first project that has been initiated is a cross-border project under the established women's platform of the Framework. In 2014, extrabudgetary funds have been used to support various programmes, including a special summit on the fight against youth unemployment through infrastructure development and investment promotion; support to the regional civil society coalition for the implementation of the Framework; support to the operationalization of the women's platform of the Framework; and surge capacity in support of the Office. In the second half of 2014 and during 2015, extrabudgetary resources will be used to support the following additional activities: the Great Lakes Region private sector investment conference, including the regional consultation forum in Angola; a regional forum on enhancing the contribution of small and medium-sized enterprises to job creation and the objectives of the Framework; regional judicial cooperation; support to the regional civil society coalition, including through subregional workshops and facilitating the participation of women in peace talks in the Great Lakes region; strengthening the peace and security programme of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region; support for regional training against sexual and gender-based violence; and support for the high-level conference on land management. The Office expects to mobilize $1 million in extrabudgetary resources for 2015.